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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasurer of the western shore, accompanied by a letter from the president of the Union Manufacturing Company, offering to the state fifty shares of their augmented stock.

Mr. Duval delivers a petition from William Wells, of the city of Annapolis, praying a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Kell delivers a memorial from the committee of vigilance and safety of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass to authorize the corporation of Baltimore to impose a tax for the defence of the city.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, leave given to bring in a bill supplementary to an act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of the state, and for other purposes.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

Believing that all business necessary to be acted on during this session may be finished on or before the latter part of next week, we therefore propose, with your concurrence, to close the session on Saturday the 28th instant.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia, which originated in your house, being a money bill, the constitution does not permit the senate to propose any amendment to it.

We therefore return you the bill, hoping that you will expunge such clauses as make it a money bill, so that the senate may have the power of proposing such amendments as they may deem necessary.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and to prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the bill be amended by striking out that section thereof which makes an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for equipping the troops mentioned in the bill, and also the clause thereof, which relates to the bounty given to recruits? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house pass the bill as amended? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blakistone, Causin, Boyer, B. Hands, Spencer, Hood, Worthington, Dorsey, Blake, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Warner, Stanbury, Haeryman, Caldwell, Hamblen, Seth, A. Hands, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Toole, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Waring, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stevens, Willy, Handy, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Taney, Porwood, J. Dallin, Bradford, Porter, McDonald, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby, Mason, Jones, Kilgour, Riggs, Hilleary, McMahon—50.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution making an appropriation for the Penitentiary, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Kell, the question was put, That the blank be filled up with five hundred thousand dollars? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kell, the question was put, That the blank be filled

up with twenty thousand? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, and the resolution sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the following preamble and order were read and adopted.

"It being the special duty of this house to attend to the expenditure of the public money, and to guard against the misapplication of such money appropriated and advanced for special purposes; and it appearing to this house, by the accounts of the treasurer of the western shore of Maryland, that large sums of money were paid and advanced by the said treasurer, in virtue of orders from the executive, to sundry persons to be by them respectively accounted for; and there being at this time no regulation making it the duty of any public officer distinctly to show this house how this money so advanced to be accounted for, has been applied expended or accounted for, it is therefore

Ordered, That the auditor for the state exhibit to this house a statement showing the persons to whom monies so to be accounted for have been advanced in the years 1813 and 1814, or either of them, the sums so advanced to each individual, and the balance still due and unaccounted for by such individual, if any such there be, and also to state to this house, if in his power to do so, the reasons why such money remains unaccounted for.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the following preamble and order were read and adopted.

"It appearing from the books of the treasurer of the western shore of the state of Maryland, that he the said treasurer, on the day of February, 1814, paid to Levin Winder, esquire, Governor of Maryland, in virtue of an order from the executive, the sum of \$1643 63, for his services as commander in chief of the militia of Maryland; and it being the peculiar duty of this house to superintend the expenditure of the public money, and to prevent its misapplication,

Ordered, That the Executive of Maryland be requested to state particularly and fully their reasons for issuing that order to the treasurer, and also to state the act of assembly, resolution, or authority, under which that order was by them given, and that they lay before this house the record of their proceedings for the year 1813."

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

On motion by Mr. Kell, the bill from the senate to allow further time to the several sheriffs and collectors therein named to complete their collections, was read the second time by special order, amended, passed, and with amendments proposed, sent to senate.

The bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of governor of the state, and to abolish such parts as relate to the appointment of an executive council, was read the second time; and on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be referred to the first day of June? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 42, nays 13.

On motion by Mr. Lantz, the following message was read and agreed to.

Gentlemen of the senate,

From the very great inconvenience experienced by a part of the citizens of Allegany county, for want of two additional elections districts in that county, we hope, on a reconsideration of the bill intended to embrace that object, you will pass it; by which means you are permitting freemen, with more convenience, to exercise that right and privilege which the constitution guarantees to them.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 22.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the house assent to the following resolution? Resolved, that the several banks in this state, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to lend

money to the United States, in the same manner that they are now authorized by law to make loans of money to the state of Maryland.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

Messrs. Dorsey, Blake, Waller, Duval, Emory, Burgess, Wright, S. Stevens, Forwood of Jacob, Dallam Bradford, Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby—15.

**NEGATIVE.**

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blakistone, Boyer, B. Hands, Hood, Worthington, Reynolds, Turner, Ford, Jenkins, Hamblen, A. Hands, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Beard, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Handy, Williams, John Thomas, Howard, John H. Thomas, McDonald, Jones, Kilgour, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, McMahon—34.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Hamblen, the following preamble and resolution were read and ordered to be printed.

**WHEREAS,**

Two years experience has clearly evinced, that great loss and inconvenience has resulted to the good people of this state, for want of some ready and efficient mode of procuring the earliest information of the movements of the enemy in the waters of the Chesapeake; but more particularly to the owners of vessels, a useful, enterprising, and valuable class of the community. And whereas, it becomes our duty, as the representatives of the people of this state, and the faithful guardians of their rights and interest, to guard as far as may be practicable against such loss and vexation in future; therefore

**RESOLVED,**

That the Executive of this state be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have forthwith built, manned and equipped, two fast sailing boats, on the most approved models, to go with sails and oars, whose crews shall not exceed twenty men each, and be armed in such manner as the Executive may direct; and such boats shall be built or purchased, equipped and manned, at the expense of this state, one to be employed on the western shore, and the other on the eastern shore; the one located at the port of Oxford, and the other designed for the western shore to rendezvous at the port of Annapolis; and it shall be their duty to ply up and down the bay to procure and disseminate the earliest information of the movements, force, and situation of the enemy, and to act, if necessary, as convoy to such bay craft as it may be in their power to protect, without interfering with their ordinary duties. And the Executive are hereby authorized and directed, to procure two intelligent, enterprising men, to command said boats, whose wages shall not exceed forty dollars each per month, and two rations, each of whom shall have a mate, whose pay shall not exceed twenty dollars each per month, and two rations; and each seaman or sailor, to have a monthly pay not exceeding or sailor, to twelve dollars.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorized and directed, to pay unto the Executive, or their order, any sum not exceeding dollars, out of any appropriated money in the treasury.

The bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike leading from Westminster, through Harman's Gap, to Hagar's town, to Emmittsburg, in Frederick county, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and on progression in reading said bill, on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, that the words, "with their clerks," after the words, "all custom house officers," in first section of said bill, be stricken out.

Determined in the negative—Yeas 27, Nays 35.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the question was put, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the next general assembly? Determined in the negative—yeas 20, nays 44.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, the question was put, that the further consideration of the said bill, be

postponed until tomorrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Blakistone from the committee delivers a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes—which was read.

The bill from the senate to incorporate the powhatan manufacturing company of Maryland, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and on motion by Mr. Blakistone, the question was put, that the words "forty-five" in the first section be stricken out for the purpose of inserting "fifty." Determined in the negative—yeas 25, nays 37.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, that the following words be stricken out of the first section, "except such as are exempt under the act of congress." Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 23.

Post Meridicm 5 o'clock.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and Mr. Crabb moved to refer the further consideration thereof to the next general assembly?

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the question was put, that the house receive the following as an amendment to the motion for reference.

"The bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, having occupied the attention of the house at this late and busy period of the session for the last two days, during which no further progress has been made in it than in the consideration of two sections out of ninety-seven in the bill, as reported; and the said bill containing divers difficult provisions of more rigor and severity than the militia of Maryland have been accustomed to, and it being therefore desirable that fair opportunity should be afforded to the people of this state of considering the principles of the said bill, so that their delegates may be better informed of their opinion and wishes on the subject thereof; Ordered, that the bill, as originally reported, to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, be printed in such newspapers as the executive may direct, for the information of the people of this state, and be referred to the consideration of the general assembly at their next session; and that in order to supply and remedy the more apparent defects and evils existing in the present militia system, as far as it may be necessary and practicable to do so at this time, a committee of five members be immediately appointed, who are hereby instructed to prepare with all convenient brevity, a supplementary act for the purpose aforesaid, and report the same to the house as speedily as possible." Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the motion, as amended, was divided, and the question was put, that the house assent to so much thereof as directs the printing and reference of the bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was put, that the house assent to the remaining part of the motion? Resolved in the affirmative.

Messrs. Barney, Blakistone, B. Hands, Tilghman and Hood, were appointed a committee.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Dorsey from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the president of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed, before the first day of March next, in the name & on behalf of the state of Maryland, to subscribe for fifty shares of stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, and that he pay out of any appropriated money in the treasury the

amount of such shares in the manner prescribed by the board of directors of such company.

By order,  
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to and sent to the senate.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the additional supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly herein mentioned, were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Williams, the following resolution was read assented to, and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the governor and council cause to be published, as soon as possible, in one newspaper in each county in this state, where there may be a newspaper printed, an act, entitled, A further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed this session.

Mr. Barney delivers a further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

On motion by Mr. Barney the house proceeded to the second reading of the said bill by special order, and after some time spent in the consideration of the same,

Adjourned until 5 o'clock, P. M.

P. M. 5 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. Long, the following message was read and agreed to.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We send you back the additional supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, and hope upon a reconsideration thereof you will pass it.

The bill to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna, was read the second time, and the question put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and Mr. Bayly moved to strike out the seventh section.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was divided, and the question was put, That the following words, part of said section, be stricken out, viz.

"And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him after attendance." Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 23.

The question was then put, That the following words be stricken out, viz. "and from the time of such draft or call and notification, shall while in service be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established?" Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 47, nays 15.

The motion to strike out the remainder of section was withdrawn.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following as an amendment to the bill.

"And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officers required to order into service the whole or any portion of the militia under his command, to enforce obedience to such regulation."



NEW-ORLEANS.  
Communicated to the Editors of  
the Baltimore Telegraph.

Extract from letters received by a  
gentleman in this city, from his  
correspondent in St. Francisville.

"St. Francisville, (Miss.) Jan. 1.  
"Our country is all bustle and  
confusion—the enemy under the  
command of Maj. Gen. Keene, sup-  
posed to be the advance guard of  
Lord Hill, made their appearance  
within 7 miles of New-Orleans on  
Friday 23d Dec. when they were  
met by Gen. Jackson with a force of  
4000 men, an action immediately  
ensued, and Jackson succeeded in  
driving them off the field of battle,  
after killing and wounding many of  
them, their force was estimated at  
about 7000 men, they fought like  
men, but the force under Jackson,  
like devils. The particulars we have  
not ascertained. I must therefore  
refer you to Gen. Jackson's official  
report for particulars. The militia  
here and in the Mississippi territory  
are ordered out en masse, except  
about 100 men for the protection of  
our homes and to keep down the ne-  
groes."

St. Francisville, Jan. 1.

"Our country is invaded and we  
are all on the alert, the British  
have made a landing six miles below  
New-Orleans, and were met by Gen.  
Jackson, as they were marching up  
the levee; a severe action, which  
lasted two hours ensued, during  
which the enemy made three charges  
with the bayonet, and endeavoured  
to take the American artillery,  
but were as often driven back;  
three times they fought over the  
cannon and were as often repulsed,  
and eventually driven from the bat-  
tle ground.

"The two armies fell back, as if  
by mutual consent, and each threw  
up entrenchments—in that way they  
remained from the 23d until the  
27th, when our last letters, (just  
received) state they were going in-  
to action, and some of the advanced  
guard were already engaged. My  
brother says he had just got into  
Orleans, after having been fifteen  
days acting as corps of observation,  
and at the close of his letter ordered  
to mount and go into action—the  
battle was already begun—we shall  
know the result to-morrow.

"The battle below was fought in  
the night, and many of the Orleans  
merchants were killed and made pri-  
soners, among the number was Mr.  
Wm. Flowers. The American loss  
was 80 men in the first action, the  
British 200. Gen. Keene commands,  
said to be Luther Martin, esq's son-  
in-law, Richard Reynolds Keene\*—  
he once resided in Orleans. It is  
Cochrane's squadron, said to be  
10,000 strong. Jackson must have  
at least 10,000 effective men—and  
about this night or to-morrow, gen.  
Adair will reach him with about  
2,500 men from Kentucky."

\* We presume this is not the case,  
as Keene has resided in some part of  
Spain for several years past—General  
Keane we learn sailed from England in  
the expedition against this country.

Communicated to the Editors of the  
Telegraph.

Extract of a letter from the Hon.  
Eligius Fromentin, Senator in  
Congress from Louisiana, dated,

Washington, Jan. 28, 1815.

I hasten to relieve your anxie-  
ty about New-Orleans. New-Or-  
leans was safe on the 30th De-  
cember, and I hope is safe now.  
Take your own time to read the de-  
tails below, extracted from letters  
which I received this morning from  
Gov. Claiborne, Thomas Urquhart,  
Richard Relf, John Kilty Smith, &  
Jas. Sterrett. All my correspond-  
ents agree together about all the  
material facts, and they all agree  
likewise with Brown's and Robert-  
son's correspondents, so that you  
may give an entire belief to the fol-  
lowing narration.

Strange as it may appear, the ene-  
my were in Gen. Villere's yard be-  
fore any body knew that they had  
even attempted to land. Villere's  
son was made a prisoner by them in  
his father's house, but under some  
pretence he got leave to go into the  
yard, made his escape, and was the  
first to give the news in New-Or-  
leans at about 9 o'clock P. M. on the  
23d Dec. Our videttes at the mouth  
of the Bayou Bienvenue had been  
before made prisoners, supposed  
to have been betrayed by some  
fishermen, who were in the habit of  
bringing fish from this Lake through  
that Bayou to the New-Orleans mar-  
ket. Gen. Jackson went immediately  
to the enemy with his regulars  
and militia, and a description hap-

pened to be in New Orleans, the  
whole amounting to about 4000.—  
Our army attacked the British at  
about 8 o'clock, and after an engage-  
ment of about an hour and a half,  
the firing ceased on both sides, as  
if by mutual consent. Our loss is  
supposed to be about 200 killed,  
wounded and missing—that of the  
enemy is believed to be much more  
considerable. We took that night  
seventy-odd prisoners. Parmelee  
was found dead on the field of bat-  
tle—he is the only one whose death  
has been ascertained. Among the  
missing, supposed to be prisoners,  
are, Geo. Ogden, Geo. Pollock, Jno.  
Lynd, Lavery, Nathan Cox, Bran-  
degee, Wm. Flowers, Story, and o-  
thers, whose names are not given.  
Sterrett, Potter and Alex. Smith  
(Kilty's brother) were slightly  
wounded. They were getting well  
and ready for another action.

All the American prisoners are  
sent on board of their fleet. The  
Creoles were first offered to be re-  
leased on condition of their taking  
with them a proclamation from the  
British commanding general to the  
inhabitants of Louisiana. This they  
every one refused to do. They were  
nevertheless released on parole. In  
the number are, Prieur, Beaugard,  
Renaud, Rey, and Villere, jun. who,  
it seems, after he made his escape  
from his father's house, put himself  
at the head of a company of Creole  
volunteers, formed on a sudden, on  
the spur of the occasion.

After the night action of the 23d,  
the hostile armies respectively took  
a position, ours on Edward Mar-  
carty's plantation, adjoining our old  
country seat, and threw up breast  
works from the river to the swamp,  
the old mill canal serving as a ditch  
ready made. The British establish-  
ed their lines on Bienvenu's planta-  
tion, about two miles below, and  
there fortified themselves, waiting  
for their artillery.

The two armies remained in the  
situation above described, and on  
the 25th, the ship Louisiana and the  
schr. Caroline dropped down the  
river abreast of the wings of the en-  
emy, and opened their fire on them.  
The British suffered considerably  
from the brisk uninterrupted fire of  
our two vessels, and were at last  
compelled to retire to the swamps.  
But in the night of the 25th & 26th  
they erected a battery on the shore,  
from which they fired red hot shot  
and succeeded in setting fire to the  
Caroline and blow her up, not how-  
ever, before the brave capt. Henly  
had taken on shore all his guns. Not  
a man was hurt in consequence of  
the Caroline blowing up.

On the 27th or 28th (for in that  
respect our several accounts are at  
variance) the enemy advanced in  
considerable force with their artil-  
lery, and attacked at the same time  
the whole of our line; but they were  
repulsed at all points with consider-  
able loss. This action lasted nearly  
three hours, a severe and incessant  
cannonading. Our loss in this last  
affair is about 50 killed and wound-  
ed. Major Carmick of the marines  
has been severely wounded, not  
dangerously. Since that time to  
the 30th Dec. 9 o'clock, P. M. the  
date of my last letter, nothing has  
been done but firing during the day  
from our entrenchments on the works  
which the British erected in the  
course of the night.

The ship Louisiana, and several  
other small armed vessels, with the  
fire from our lines harass the British  
constantly, and not unfrequently  
drive them to the swamps. It ap-  
pears that Gen. Jackson means at  
present to keep his strong hold, and  
to act on the defensive until the  
arrival of General Hopkins, who  
was expected on the 31st Dec. with  
800 men from La Fourche and Iber-  
ville, and of General Adair who  
was hourly expected with 2500  
men.

Three deserters from the enemy  
came to our camp on the 29th De-  
cember.

From them and from the prison-  
ers it is collected, that the force of  
the enemy amounts from 6 to 8 or  
9000 including about 1500 black  
troops, which are represented as not  
of any considerable use thus far,  
owing it is supposed to the excessive  
cold weather, which since the land-  
ing of the British has prevailed in  
Louisiana, to such a degree that the  
Bayou St. John is frozen over, which  
I believe has not been known be-  
fore.

All our letters speak in the high-  
est terms of the unanimity, con-  
fidence and courage manifested by us  
very description of people in Louisi-  
ana. No words can do justice to  
the bravery of the Tennesseans.—  
The Louisianians are not unworthy  
of them. From the age of 15 to the

age of 75, every man is in one way  
or other engaged in resisting the  
common enemy. This is truly a  
noble mode for Louisiana to repel  
the catinities by which she has  
been assailed from many quarters.  
A country thus defended cannot be  
conquered. If I collect some fur-  
ther details likely to be interesting  
to you, I will forward them by the  
next mail. Several of my letters  
will reach Baltimore to-morrow in  
hand-bills. I am too far from Gales'  
to procure one to-night.—[See  
below.]

Gen. Packenham and Keene, com-  
manded the army; and Admirals  
Cochrane and Malcolm, the navy.  
It is believed that Lewis Kerr\* is  
with the British.

Yours &c.

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN.

\* Lewis Kerr has been absent  
from New-Orleans, for 5 or 6 years.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER  
—EXTRA.

Washington, Jan. 28, 12 o'clock,  
A. M.

Clarion Office, Nashville,  
January 10, 12 A. M.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract from a letter to his excel-  
lency Gov. Blount, from Col.  
Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans  
City, Dec. 30.

The British have landed with a  
large army, and are now within a  
few miles of the city of New-  
Orleans. We began fighting them  
on the night of the 23d inst. and  
have been at it almost ever since,  
but the principle mischief has been  
done by cannonading. Gen. Coff-  
ee's division of the army covered  
themselves with glory, on the night  
of the 23d. His loss was consider-  
able, among whom were the brave  
Colonel Lauderdale and Major Ca-  
venagh—Col. Dyer and Gibson  
were wounded. Whatever may be  
the issue of the pending conflict,  
rest only with Heaven. We pray  
to the Almighty that we may not  
tarnish the reputation of the troops  
of Tennessee. A detachment is  
this moment advancing from our  
lines on the enemy, and our heavy  
artillery are firing almost constantly  
on them.

Day before yesterday the brave  
col. Henderson and some others  
were killed by the advance of the  
enemy's column on the left wing of  
our army.

Gens. Jackson, Carroll and Coff-  
ee are worth more than their weight  
in gold to the American govern-  
ment.

Adm. Cochrane is said to be with  
the army, and perhaps is not more  
than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that  
took the City of Washington.

Gen. Keane is said to be the com-  
mander.

Extract from a letter to his excel-  
lency Governor Blount, from his  
excellency Governor Claiborne,  
dated Orleans, December 30.

The enemy remains encamped  
about 7 miles from this city, within  
full view of our army under the  
command of General Jackson. The  
force of the enemy is variously  
stated, from four to seven thousand.  
In an attack on the evening of the  
23d inst. he suffered considerably,  
and but for the darkness of the  
night, which caused some little con-  
fusion in our ranks, the affair, I am  
told, would have been decisive. We  
have lost some very brave men, and  
among the number I am sorry to  
mention two highly esteemed offi-  
cers of your state, Col. Henderson  
of the rifle corps, and Col. Lau-  
derdale of the volunteers. The Ten-  
nessee troops equal the high expec-  
tations which were formed of them,  
nor is it possible for men to display  
more patriotism, firmness in battle,  
or composure under fatigue and pri-  
vations. The Louisianians also de-  
serve and will receive the highest  
approbation. We are united as one  
man, and a spirit prevails which in-  
sures our safety. We may have,  
and calculate on having some hard  
fighting; but you need not fear for  
the result. The General inspires  
much confidence, and all his troops  
regulars, volunteers and militia, are  
in high spirits, and anxious to be  
led against the enemy. This will  
be done in due season; the Kentucky  
troops are daily expected; until re-  
inforced by them, the General has  
very prudently determined to main-  
tain his present position; a position  
which completely covered the city,  
and from which the enemy cannot  
dislodge him. The American army  
is drawn up in a line, extending  
from the Mississippi to the Cypress  
Swamp, having in front a wet ditch  
and an entrenchment impregnable  
to artillery or smaller pieces of

artillery—the right flank covered  
by the river, and the left by the  
swamp, and the whole defended by  
several pieces of cannon of various  
calibres, 32, 24, 12 and 6 pounders.

Extract of a letter from the Post-  
master at New-Orleans, to the  
Postmaster in Nashville, dated  
Dec. 30.

"You will have heard, I presume  
of the landing of the British here,  
and of an action which took place  
last Friday, in which it is thought  
they suffered much. Since that  
time our army has entrenched itself  
very strongly and advantageously  
about 5 miles from town. Last  
Wednesday the enemy attacked our  
lines, but were repulsed with con-  
siderable loss; ours trifling. Pre-  
vious to the attack, they succeeded  
in destroying a column belonging to  
us by means of their artillery, of  
which they have a few small pieces.  
"In this state the affairs rest—  
the Kentucky troops being momen-  
tarily expected, which, added to our  
previous force, puts the country, I  
conceive entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter from Col. R.  
Butler, adjutant general, dated  
Camp 6 miles below N. Orleans,  
Dec. 30, 1814.

"I am here surrounded with the  
din of war—artillery and small arms  
alternately playing. On the 23d at  
night we attacked the enemy; and  
as reported by deserters, we killed,  
wounded and took prisoners about  
500. Our loss comparatively small.

Cols. Lauderdale and Henderson  
have both bit the dust, and are no  
more. The latter on the 28th inst.  
at which time the enemy advanced  
on us, with a view to storm our  
works; but they found us too strong  
to attempt it. We opened our ar-  
tillery, and a deserter says we killed  
140 men that day—among them Sir  
Beverly Evanson of the 85th. We  
cannot estimate their force as yet  
correctly—we are in fine spirits,  
and have no doubt of drubbing the  
rascals."

New-York, Jan. 26.  
REPORTED CAPTURE  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT FRIGATE.

Mr. North, purser of the navy,  
arrived in town this evening, from  
New-London, who states that a flag  
with a letter for Mrs. Decatur, ar-  
rived at New-London, on Monday  
evening, from the British squadron,  
the bearer of which informed that  
the President frigate was captured  
the 2d day out from N. York, by a  
British ship of the line, a Razee,  
and 2 Frigates, after an action of  
FOUR HOURS AND FORTY  
MINUTES, and that the 1st, 4th,  
& 5th Lieutenants were killed, and  
Sailing-Master wounded.

Com. Decatur received no injury.  
These are all the circumstances  
that Mr. North recollects. He  
knows nothing of the vessels which  
sailed from here, in company with  
the President; but says to-morrow's  
mail from New-London, will bring  
a confirmation and further particu-  
lars of this disastrous intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Adver-  
tiser.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman  
in this city—dated

New-London, Jan. 23, 1815.

I have only time to inform, that a  
communication has just been re-  
ceived from Admiral Hotham, stating  
that the President frigate was taken  
on the 15th inst. by a squadron of  
his majesty's ships.—The fact is,  
she was taken, as stated, on the  
15th, by four of their vessels of war,  
after an action of four hours and  
a half, with the loss of the 1st, 4th  
and 5th lts. killed, on board the  
President, and a great number of  
men killed and wounded. These  
facts I have in a letter from an offi-  
cer who was on board the President.  
They may be ruled on.—You may  
be assured our flag has suffered  
nothing in this contest, and I believe  
has gained great reputation. Our  
officers are on board the Pomona  
frigate, bound to Bermuda.

Commodore Decatur was in good  
health.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

U. S. Frigate President Captured.  
This vessel sailed from this port  
last Saturday week, in co. with the  
brig Macedonian, brig Venus, and  
schr. Hollis, bound on a cruise.  
The day after she sailed she found  
herself chased by three enemy's fri-  
gates, the Endymion, Pomona, Ten-  
edos and the Majestic razee, who  
had been watching her. The En-  
dymion came up with engaged  
and crippled her, so that the Pemo-

na soon joined the combat, and  
sustained a running fight with  
her for hours and a half, with-  
out ceasing the other frigate and  
razee coming up, she attack-  
ed other vessels, under her  
command. The President, pre-  
viously to sailing, had undergone  
thorough repair, was new  
and put in the first rate order,  
had a picked crew of 500 men,  
she was loaded too deep to sail.

Copy of a letter, dated on board  
Pomona, the 20th January.  
Mr. T. B. Timberlake, late  
envoy of the President.

"I have only time to com-  
municate to you the unpleasant  
news of our capture the night after  
sailing from Sandy Hook. We  
were chased by the Majestic, En-  
dymion and Pomona frigates.  
"The Endymion being the lead-  
ing vessel, brought us to action,  
rigging and sails being very  
cut up, after receiving 3 or 4 broad-  
sides from the Pomona, and with-  
out hope of effecting our escape,  
we were compelled to surrender.  
Babbitt, Hamilton, and acting  
Howell are no more! Babbitt  
the first broadside, and died in  
the cockpit. We parted  
pany to-morrow morning for Ber-  
muda. The frigates President  
Endymion we lost sight of in the  
Evening. When the President was  
she had a signal of distress fly-  
ing, having lost her fore and main  
masts. The commodore is on the  
the Endymion unhurt. The cap-  
tain and his officers shew us the  
marked attention, and are unrel-  
enting in their exertion to make  
us comfortable."

A letter has been received, dat-  
ed on board the Pomona four days  
after, giving assurance of the safe-  
ty of young Price, Hoffman, Lan-  
g and Emmet, midshipmen. Of  
five Lieutenants, three were killed  
and not a midshipman hurt. The  
loss of the crew is small.

However much cause we may  
have to regret the loss of the fri-  
gate, we have the pride to reflect  
that our capture in this unequal  
contest, has not been attended with  
a single circumstance that can be  
the smallest degree, tend to blot  
the naval honours of our country.  
Nor can we think the British will  
raise their crest very high on the  
occasion.

In hoc certamine, "aulla gloria est  
Nec habet victoria laudem"

New-York, Jan. 27.  
Extract of another letter from an  
officer of the late U. S. frigate  
President, dated.

H. B. M. Ship Pomona, Jan. 27.  
With regret I inform you of our  
being captured by H. B. M. squad-  
ron consisting of the Majestic, En-  
dymion, Tenedos and Pomona. We  
struck after a long engagement of  
four hours and a half. Our loss  
was not great—our 1st Lieut. Bab-  
bitt and Mr. Hamilton, and 5th Lt.  
Howell, killed—none of our mid-  
shipmen were hurt but one. We  
are now going to Bermuda, and ex-  
pect to return in a cartel. The  
ship rocks and my time is short, &c.

Another letter states, that of the  
18 midshipmen on board, the Presi-  
dent, not one was hurt during the  
engagement—and that the loss of  
the crew was but trifling.

Another letter says, the En-  
dymion was silenced before the Pomo-  
na commenced the attack.

[New-York Gazette.  
From the Philadelphia Democratic  
Press, Jan. 27.

We understand that Com. Dile  
has received a letter from his son,  
midshipman, who was wounded on  
board the President. He states the  
number of killed and wounded on  
board the President to be ninety.

Another letter mentions that the  
President had silenced the En-  
dymion when the Pomona came up  
and poured in her broadsides. Short-  
ly after the other enemy-ships had  
left the Endymion and President,  
bearing for Bermuda, the President  
gave signals of distress.

From the Philadelphia True Ameri-  
can, Jan. 28.

A letter from Com. Decatur, to  
his wife states, that in going out of  
Sandy Hook, the Pilot ran his ship  
on shore, by which he lost her trim,  
and by which her sailing was much  
injured; he had not regained her  
trim when he fell in with the ene-  
my's squadron.

He engaged the Endymion during  
the chase, and in two hours silenc-  
ed her, and left her like a log on the  
water. He then endeavored to  
make his escape by lightening  
the President, but the other enemy  
vessels at length reaching him,  
their broadsides, he was under

necessity of surrendering.  
Heights, and 23 seamen  
were wounded.

Extract of a letter from  
the late U. S. frigate  
to his friend in Balti-  
more on board a s. s. frigate  
at Sea, in lat. 38, 30, lo-  
30th Jan.

It is with the deepest  
sorrow to communicate the  
late United States frigate  
Endymion, on the 25th inst.  
after which she sailed.  
The Endymion, with  
this ship, and after  
from 6 in the morning  
afternoon, they brought  
on, which continued a  
half, when we were oblig-  
ed to surrender. Our loss was con-  
siderable. Babbitt, Lt. Hamilton,  
Lieut. Howell, with a num-  
ber of others, (how many I do not  
know) were killed; Mr. Rodgers, mid-  
shipman, and a number of men  
were badly injured. The ship much cut up, in  
the Endymion, with in-  
terested, suffered several  
killed, masts and rigging  
cut up on her main-deck 3d  
and on the upper-deck 3d  
cartridges.

Last Tuesday the Presi-  
dent parted company  
from the eastward; the  
President was last seen  
hoisted a signal of distress  
most fore and main-top-  
masts. The Endymion has not been seen  
since night. Great fears  
were entertained for the safety of  
the President, Com. Decatur, Lt.  
with other officers and  
company to-morrow morn-  
ing the Majestic and are bound  
for New-London this evening.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Yesterday morning, Mr.  
as from the Committee of  
certain resolutions from  
and similar resolutions which  
in the house of delega-  
communication of two men  
executive council, relation  
to the Governor, for  
as commander in chief  
during the period of  
delivered the following

THE COMMITTEE

To whom the same were  
had under consid-  
erance and resolution  
today evening last from  
of the preamble and res-  
olutions introduced to-  
wards in the House of  
joining the Governor  
payment made to him  
as commander in chief  
of the 20th Sep-  
tember, 1813,  
and also the com-  
mander from two mem-  
bers of the executive  
council, in a  
previous order passed  
upon the execution  
relative to the same  
on all which they be-  
lieve the following res-  
olutions. The committee do  
not deem it necessary to  
enter into the details  
of the circumstances  
which the present in-  
quiry has brought to  
light.—It will be suf-  
ficient, that in the spring  
of 1813, as will be gen-  
erally known, the more  
exposed western shore of  
this State, especially this  
ancient country, were  
extensively by the ap-  
parent force of the  
enemy on the coast. For  
the duty of the Gov-  
ernment to supply, but  
the Government had not  
adequately, it became ex-  
pedient to call on  
the State, and to  
the defence, or at  
least to the defence of it  
conveniently and  
expediently engaged in the  
conduct of affairs, and  
well considered, the  
mode in which it was  
to be pursued, in pursuance  
of the constitution  
Governor to take  
in person, under  
from the experi-  
ence to have require  
the revolution, and  
in which the  
that this ship was  
to be used as a  
of the people of







# POETS CORNER

## PSALM, CXLVIII.

By Dr. Deane.

Begin, my soul, th' exalted lay,  
Let each organ of thy thought obey,  
And praise th' Almighty's name.  
Lo! heaven and earth, and seas and skies,  
In one melodious concert rise,  
To swell th' inspiring theme.  
Ye fields of light, celestial plains,  
Where gay transporting beauty reigns,  
Ye scenes divinely fair;  
Your Maker's wondrous power proclaim.  
Tell how he form'd your shining frame,  
And breath'd the fluid air.  
Ye angels, catch the thrilling sound;  
While all th' adoring throng around  
His boundless mercy sing;  
Let every listening saint above  
Wake all the tuneful soul of love,  
And touch the sweetest string.  
Join, ye loud spheres, the vocal choir;  
Thou dazzling orb of liquid fire,  
The mighty chorus and;  
Soon as grey evening gilds the plain,  
Thou, moon, protract th' melting strain,  
And praise him in the shade.  
Thou, heav'n of heav'ns, his vast abode;  
Ye clouds, proclaim your forming God,  
Who call'd yon worlds from night;  
"Ye shades, dispel!"—th' Eternal said;  
At once th' involving darkness fled,  
And nature sprung to light.  
Whate'er a blooming world contains,  
That wings the air, that skims the plains,  
United praise bestow:  
Ye dragons, sound his awful name  
To heav'n aloud; and roar acclaim,  
Ye swelling deeps below.  
Let every element rejoice:  
Ye thunders, burst with awful voice  
To him who bids you roll:  
His praise in softer notes declare,  
Each whispering breeze of yielding air,  
And breathe it to the soul.  
To him, ye graceful cedars, bow;  
Ye towering mountains, bending low,  
Your great Creator own;  
Tell when affrighted nature shook,  
How Sinai kindled at his look,  
And trembled at his frown.  
Ye flocks that haunt the humble vale,  
Ye insects flitting on the gale,  
In mutual concert rise;  
Crop the gay rose's vermeil bloom,  
And waft its spoils, a sweet perfume,  
In incense to the skies.  
Wake, all ye mountain tribes, and sing;  
Ye plumed warblers of the spring,  
Harmonious anthems raise  
To him who shap'd your finer mould,  
Who tip'd your glittering wings with gold,  
And tun'd your voice to praise.  
Let man, by nobler passions sway'd,  
The feeling heart, the judging head  
In heavenly praise employ;  
Spread his tremendous name around,  
Till heaven's broad arch rings back the sound.  
The great burst of joy.  
Ye, whom the charms of grandeur please,  
Nurs'd on the downy lap of ease,  
Fall prostrate at this throne;  
Ye princes, rulers, all adore;  
Praise him, ye kings, who makes your power  
An image of his own.  
Ye fair, by nature form'd to move,  
O praise th' eternal source of love,  
With youth's enlivening fire;  
Let age take up the tuneful lay,  
Sigh his blest name—then soar away,  
And ask an angel's lyre.

## THE COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN.

"The devil take the poor of our town;  
my fortune's made for this world."  
Prosperity intoxicates like wine,  
—and strong must the head be that is  
not turned by it. A pauper, who  
lived by the seashore, not far from  
the pleasant village of Thornville,  
found among the sands some shining  
particles. Delighted to discover  
what he supposed was silver ore, he  
carefully gathered a parcel of it,  
and took it to a silver smith to assay.  
The silver smith had a spite of  
mischief in his composition, and he  
slid a piece of silver into the crucible.  
The poor man stood,  
"all eye, all ear, all expectation,"  
while the experiment was making.  
"Twas done—and behold!—the product  
was a piece of pure silver.—  
Enraptured at the sight, the pauper  
exclaimed in an ecstasy of joy, "The  
devil take the poor of our town, my  
fortune's made for this world!"  
I would thank you, gentle Miss,  
to restrain that smile.—How much  
wiser would you have acted, had  
you thought yourself suddenly raised  
from poverty to affluence? Believe  
me, gentle reader, not one in  
twenty would have behaved better.  
A hundred accidents occur every  
year that bring the story, woe to my  
recollection.

When I see a man leaving his  
regular business—slashing into wild  
speculations—and living in a style  
equal to his hopes of wealth. "Thanks

to myself—"My boy, though it be  
the devil take the poor of our town!"  
to-day, ten to one before you get  
through, you will meet the bitter  
disappointment of the pauper.  
I have seen fifty young men abandon  
their accustomed pursuits of honourable  
industry, to strut in opulence  
and flaunt in sashes—a dirk by  
their sides, seeming as they marched  
along to say, "The devil take the  
poor, my fortune's made for this  
world."—Mistaken men! Laurels  
are scarcer than silver ore. Remember  
that great spirit tempered with  
prudence, is necessary to stem the  
strong stream that is sweeping you  
to oblivion. Let not the frippery  
of lace, epaulets and feathers, raise  
your vanity. Be cautious lest habits  
of commanding generate notions  
of despotism and pride, hostile  
to freedom, and incompatible with  
times of peace. Let every action  
be governed by principles of the  
purest honor. The notion entertained  
by some, that to kill your  
man—seduce your girl and to loo-  
y our friend, is spirited and genteel,  
my word for it, is fraught with the  
cup of the bitterest repentance—of  
ignominy—of wretchedness. Wash-  
ington was an accomplished soldier,  
and a pattern of virtuous conduct.  
Emulate his virtues; protect the  
fair; reverence the laws and guard  
the civil rights of your countrymen;  
and remember that the soldier's  
sword should only be stained with  
the blood of the enemies of his country.

Many a lady have I seen, who  
believing her glass, and the flatter-  
ies of coxcombs, has imagined her-  
self divine and thought in the spirit  
of the pauper—"My fortune is made  
for this world." Foolish thing! She  
refuses the honourable addresses of  
an industrious honest man—in every  
respect her equal, because her  
beauty ought to bring her a fortune.  
A dozen years of coquetry discovers  
the error, and the proud, forsaken  
girl retires to the shade with all the  
chagrin and mortification of the dis-  
appointed pauper.—*Gleaner.*

## THE SCANNER.

"We take no note of Time but from its loss."

As travellers on the highway of  
life, I know not of a more beneficial  
employment, than to pause, at  
certain periods of our journey, and  
devote an hour or two to the con-  
templation of the progress we have  
made.

In wandering among the prostrate  
columns and ruined temples of anti-  
quity, though our feelings are tem-  
pered with awe and regret at the  
mournful devastation, yet we love  
to loiter among the fallen fragments,  
and mark the ravages of time. So,  
when with the eye of memory we  
rove through scenes that now live  
only there, though it tells us of joys  
and friends for ever gone, thought  
still clings with melancholy tenderness  
to the theme, and paints de-  
parted pleasure in the brilliant col-  
ours of reality.—At the hastening  
close of a year, how few are there,  
so wretchedly careless, as not in  
some degree to feel the truth of the  
trite monition, "Time is on the  
wing."—Something like a sober  
thought will press upon the heart,  
even of the warmest votary of the  
world, when he reflects that another  
year is numbered with "those be-  
yond the flood." If an hereafter ob-  
trude not upon his thoughts, he  
knows at least that *here* his stay is  
abridged; and the loss of time causes  
him to reflect, altho' he may not  
trouble himself about *eternity*.—  
Where are many of the friends, who  
at the commencement of this now  
waning year, were travelling with  
us upon the road of life?—The perils,  
the fatigues, and disasters of the  
journey, they were apparently, as  
able to endure as ourselves; but  
they are left behind—they have fallen  
off at our sides—and we remain  
to pursue our route alone!

At the social board, there are but  
few of us who do not find some seat  
vacant, or filled by another. The  
husband sees the empty place once  
occupied by his wife, and his heart  
tells him a more lamentable void is  
there. Here sits a family bereft of  
their head; and there a parent eats  
the bread of bitterness, because his  
children are none.—Where is  
the *Belle*, who danced "the old year  
out" and the *Black*, who drank "the  
new one in"? Their "occupations" are  
gone!—No longer, for them, is  
the hall of carousal lighted up,—no  
more do we seek them in echoing  
abodes of festivity. The feet that  
moved to the music of merriment,  
and the hand that grasped the sparkling  
glass, are palsied in death.  
Mirth cannot rouse the sleeping  
tenants of the tomb—within its

still, noisome confines, they wake no  
more for earth.—The seasons  
change, but they do not note them  
—years enter and depart, but roll  
by them unheeded. They are gone  
away—their companions drop a de-  
cent tear—the dust embraces its  
own—and oblivion veils them for  
ever.

OLD MAN! wilt thou not note the  
passing year? With silent, but em-  
phatic, eloquence it exclaims—"like  
thine locks white and scattered—  
like thine cheeks blanched and with-  
ered—and like thine limbs weak and  
trembling—have I seen descend to  
the home of all. Then, "be thou  
also ready," for ere again the ball  
of time shall revolve, thou, too,  
mayest swell the vacutheons of  
death. Faintly glimmers thy light  
in its socket—the essence that feeds  
it is almost gone—and soon must  
the piercing blast pass over, to ex-  
tinguish it for ever!

YOUTH! wilt thou not mark the  
dying year? Look around! where  
are many of the partners of thy  
pleasures? In his march of destruc-  
tion, has death passed them by.  
No! the lusty vigour of their limbs  
has shrunk in his grasp—they are  
mute in the grave, and there the  
fire of their eye is for ever quenched.  
Look where they lie, the blasted  
hopes of mourning parents—and  
remember, that, though by nature's  
dictate the ripe fruit only falls to  
the ground, the raging storms will  
lay the green also, prostrate on the  
earth.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER! time wears.  
We note the last lingering hours of  
the present year, but who among us  
shall witness those of the next? Some,  
even of the few who honour these  
unpolished lines by a perusal, will  
in human probability, have sunk into  
the stupor of the grave—and he,  
too, who, with honest heart but  
homely phrase, would now awake  
immortal man to reflection—he, the  
humble SCANNER, may go away for  
ever, himself to be scanned, and  
another occupy his pen and his place.

I repeat, time wears apace, another  
year is leaving us, and whether we  
regard it or not, it will bear to the  
chancery of Heaven the record of  
our acts. We cannot recall this,  
but we can amend the next.—*Let  
the virtues of the new year succeed the  
misdeeds of the old one, and in the splen-  
dour of the future, the darkness of the  
past, shall be forgotten.*  
December 31, 1814.

## GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

From the Albany Argus.

The Court Martial for the trial of  
General Wilkinson being a matter  
of considerable general interest, and  
its recent and preliminary proceed-  
ings having excited much curiosity,  
we have taken some pains to obtain  
correct information of its progress.  
The following may be relied on.

The court convened on the 18th  
instant, at Troy.—Before the mem-  
bers were sworn, General Wilkin-  
son appeared before them and was  
requested by the president to state  
whether he had any objections to  
the members composing the court,  
or any of them; to which the gen-  
eral replied, that he was well sat-  
isfied with the court, and should make  
no objections to any of the members  
—they were accordingly sworn.  
The president then called on the  
army judge advocate, and also the  
special judge advocate, to take the  
oath prescribed by the articles of  
war. Mr. V. Buren, esq. then pre-  
sented to the court his appointment  
from the secretary at war, of special  
judge advocate, for the trial of  
General Wilkinson, the copy of a  
letter to the general announcing to  
him the appointment, and also the  
copy of a letter from the army ad-  
jutant and inspector general to E. A.  
Bancker, esq. army judge advocate,  
apprising him of the appointment of  
Mr. V. Buren in the trial. The  
above documents having been read,  
General Wilkinson read his objec-  
tions to Mr. V. Buren's conducting  
the prosecution, founded on the  
general ground that the president  
had no authority to appoint a special  
judge advocate, or to depute any  
other person to act as such. He  
attempted to support his objections  
by a reference to the various acts of  
Congress which have been passed  
on the subject, and endeavored to  
show that the previous exercise of  
this power was not warranted by law.

Having finished the reading of his  
objections, Mr. Van Buren stated,  
that the question submitted by the  
accused, was, as it respected him  
(Mr. V. B.) one of peculiar delicacy.  
That the station for which he had  
been elected by the president, was  
not of his seeking; but one he had  
felt himself bound to accept, and the

duties of which he was prepared to  
discharge. That the very nature of  
those duties precluded to his judg-  
ment the propriety of his expressing  
any solicitude on the subject. That  
he deemed the authority under which  
he claimed to act, competent for  
him, and binding on the court.  
That it was for them to decide how  
far they had a right to arraign the  
conduct of the government on the  
subject, and to decide on the legiti-  
macy of the course which had been  
adopted. That the responsibility of  
that decision was with the court and  
the accused; and that he should  
conform to such order as the court  
should feel themselves justified to  
make.

After some pertinent remarks  
from the army Judge Advocate on  
the subject, the court was cleared,  
and after being closed some time,  
adjourned until the next morning;  
when, from the reading of the min-  
utes, it appeared, that two ques-  
tions had occupied their attention,  
viz.

1. Whether it was competent for  
them to decide on the validity  
of the appointment of the  
special judge advocate.
2. If they had the authority,  
whether the law authorised such  
an appointment.

That they had decided the first in  
the affirmative and the second in the  
negative; and that they thereupon  
refused permission to Mr. V. Buren  
to conduct the prosecution against  
General Wilkinson, on behalf of the  
United States.

It further appeared from the min-  
utes, that the army judge advocate,  
Mr. Bancker, had thereupon stated  
to the court, that he knew that it  
was not contemplated by govern-  
ment, that the prosecution of the  
trial should devolve on him; that he  
should therefore decline proceeding  
further in the trial, unless directed  
by the court so to do; and that such  
direction was given.

General Wilkinson was then ar-  
raigned, and after making objection  
to the charges, which was overruled,  
pleaded not guilty, and the court ad-  
journed to the next day.

From the Albany Gazette of Thursday.  
COMMUNICATION.

General Wilkinson.—The general  
court-martial for the trial of this  
pioneer, met pursuant to adjournment,  
at the village of Troy, on the 3d  
inst. General Wilkinson objected to  
Mr. Van Buren's acting as "special  
judge advocate" on the trial. His  
objections were founded on the un-  
constitutionality and illegality of  
the appointment; they were in form  
of protest, which when considered,  
either as to force of argument or  
elegance of composition, we presume  
to say is not exceeded by any docu-  
ment to be found in the annals of  
court-martial. The court after  
mature consideration, decided that  
the objections were well founded,  
and therefore that Mr. Van Buren  
should not be permitted to officiate  
as special judge advocate. On the  
17th, the charges were read, to  
which the general pleaded not guilty,  
and declared himself ready for trial;  
on which Mr. Bancker, the judge ad-  
vocate, observed to the court, that  
the official documents and witnesses  
necessary to substantiate the charges,  
were not present; he therefore  
moved for an adjournment of 10  
days. The court adjourned to the  
18th, when General Wilkinson ob-  
jected to the adjournment, on the  
ground, that Mr. Armstrong, his ac-  
cuser, had had nine months to pre-  
pare testimony—that the court had  
been detained two months, and in  
session some days. The court after  
mature consideration, refused to ad-  
journ, and ordered the judge ad-  
vocate to proceed with the trial, not-  
withstanding that he declared that  
not one material witness on the part  
of the government, was, or had been  
present.

General Wilkinson's witnesses  
were all present but one.

## Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in  
Queen Anne, Prince-George's county  
conveniently situated, and an excellent  
stand for a person wishing to enter in-  
to the mercantile business, or to a per-  
son who wishes a stand for a tavern;  
and perhaps no village in the state can  
be found at which a decent tavern is  
more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with  
counter shelves, &c. ready for the re-  
ception of a quantity of dry goods and  
groceries, also a two story dwelling  
house, with the room, bath and one  
below; a well garnished and neat  
and an old building out of repair, with  
rooms below and two above, for sev-  
eral years rented as a tavern. Terms  
may be known by application to  
Mrs. Argus.

June 23, 1814.

## BIOGRAPHY OF ANOTHER

### AMERICAN HERO.

"Immortal may their names be  
Who fought and died for Liberty."  
Letter from Colonel Howard, to  
more, one of the heroes of the revo-  
lutionary war, the Corps.  
Sibley gives me pleasure to  
from the papers, that you are about  
publish the life of another hero of  
revolution, I mean

### Gen. Francis Marion

of South Carolina. I entirely agree  
generals Green, Lee, and other  
famous judges, that he was an officer  
of uncommon merit, and one who  
did great service to this country in  
the revolutionary war. One trait in  
character, especially deserves im-  
mortality; he was not ambitious of  
credit; he was not ambitious of a  
mand, and when the post of his com-  
mand required it, he would act in any  
In the battles of Soc's Lake, M.  
Port and Friday's Ferry, he acted  
colonel Lee; and although he was  
titled to the command, yet, from po-  
litical motives, he permitted Lee  
a great measure, to direct the op-  
erations.

Wishing that you may so suc-  
cessfully delineate the character of Gen.  
Marion, as to raise our youth to the  
imitation of his valor and his  
I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN E. HOWARD  
The Rev. M. L. Woods.

How well he deserved such suc-  
cess will appear by considering the  
early gloomy situation of our coun-  
try when Marion commenced his mil-  
itary career.

When one of our finest armies and  
Gen. Lincoln was captured at Cham-  
paign, and another under Gen. Gates  
cut to pieces at Camden, when the  
division under General Sumpter was  
completely surprised, and that  
Beaufort entirely massacred; when  
such a run of horrible blunders and  
disasters, the last spark of liberty seem-  
ed to be extinguished in the Southern  
States, and multitudes of frightened  
citizens thought of nothing but  
British protections—then it was,  
that dark and hopeless state of af-  
fairs, that Marion came forth in  
stead of floating with the coward be-  
hind the stream of despair, he re-  
upon the wings of genius and val-  
our against the cloud of war, and like  
eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice  
in the darkening storm. "The knowl-  
edge of his countrymen now in con-  
stant at this awful crisis he had but  
tyment with only two rounds of  
powder and ball; and thirty words; A  
yet, with this slender stake he play-  
ed the game of war with such astuti-  
skill, that in five weeks he gave the  
enemy as many signal overthrows—  
soldiers were captured—forts dis-  
whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to  
stand by, and battles were fought in  
larger scale, and with a success, which  
ultimately accomplished his great  
the liberty and glory of his country.

In short, it is hoped that the re-  
sult will find in the Life of Marion, a rich  
resemblance of that moral and military  
heroism which, while it charms  
hearts, has an admirable tendency  
multiply in our land, virtuous pos-  
sibilities of sentiment, and exalted  
patriotism officers."

This interesting work, in one volume  
of near 300 pages, neatly printed and  
bound, and to be delivered to sub-  
scribers for one dollar.

M. L. Woods, author of the "Life  
of Washington" is now receiving or-  
ders for the "Life of Marion."  
"There is no reading so proper  
American youth, as the biography  
of American worthies."—Geo. Wash-  
ington.

An. 25.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ye-  
gro Man called Ned, who, with sev-  
eral others, added that of Jones, as  
brought suit in Anne Arundel county,  
John Golder, for their right to freedom,  
which suit, at the last term of the  
court, was dismissed for the want of  
proof. He is a straight likely fel-  
low, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or  
9 inches high, and has under one of  
eyes, a scar about an inch long in  
broad. No descriptive information  
be given as to his clothes; he went  
with a straw hat, a country round  
about striped jacket and trousers,  
good shoes and stockings. It is prob-  
able he may endeavour to get to Bal-  
timore, or to the City of Washington.  
I will pay a dollar a mile on the  
chance he may be taken, if com-  
mitted to jail, so that I get him again in  
dollars if taken at Annapolis and on  
mitted; ten dollars if taken in the  
neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in  
Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow  
woman, resides in Calvert who can  
best describe Hannah Jones, and who  
remembers who claimed their freedom  
call suit—she is well to a million  
attends or did attend a mill, and the  
property of a Mr. Smith, and was  
led by Capt. David Golder.

JOHN BRODIE

June 23, 1814.

Blank Bonds, Deed

Blank on Bond, August Bonds, &c.

Blank Warrants—For sale at the

See.

(VOL. LXIII)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH STREET, AND

Price—Three Dollars

List of Law

ISSUED AT DECEMBER

ON 1814

No. 1. An act to

of justice of the pe

ed, or have held, office

mental Government.

2. An act authorizing

the city of Baltimore, to

list to be used as a buryi

3. An act supplement

an act for

John Meister, and Da

rt, trustees of James F

Frederick county, passed

er session, eighteen hun

drate.

4. An act for the relief

llis, and her children,

Baltimore.

5. An act to lay out a r

water county.

6. An act further sup

an act passed at Novem

eighteen hundred and

entitled, An act authori

th Luckett, of Frederick

move certain negroes in

Maryland.

7. An act to settle

the salary of the mem

pouncil for the ensuin

8. An act to authori

overseers, of Washing

remove a certain negr

the State of Virginia int

9. A further suppl

passed at November

eight hundred and

chapter twenty-seven,

to establish a bank a

to the subscribers ther

10. An act to incorpo

more Beneficial Societ

11. An act for the re

Howard, of John, of

county.

12. An act for incor

rookville Academy in

county.

13. An act to revive

the proceedings of

part of St. Mary's co

14. An act to confir

and the last will and

William McCreery, in

county, deceased.

15. An act to lay o

public a road in Baltim

16. An act for the

German, Jr. of the

more.

17. An act to cha

the public road leadin

Water River to the

over, in Dorchester

18. An act to lay

establish a new road i

county.

19. An act to lay

public a road in Fred

20. An act to lay

public a certain cross

stick county.

21. A supplement

to, An act to estab

therapeutics a comp

name of The Concord

William's Port, in

county.

22. A further sup

entitled, An act

company to make

John Elting to Chris

23. An act to

with the State of Cal

24. An act for the

dicts and E. Green







[illegible]

the legislature of this state adjourns  
for law, after passing rap laws, five  
and first page. As has been  
in instances, the senate resolved  
highly approved of the war com-  
mission in saying to the war, an  
in trade of Great Britain was domi-  
nated to reach on the conduct of  
war and executive council of the state  
of extraordinary resolutions. It was  
an animated debate in the house, a de-  
bate which will be seen in our preceding col-

At such a crisis I conceive  
duty to keep you constantly ad-

On the 30th inst. I forwarded an account of the bold attempt of the enemy on the morning of the 28th to take possession of my position, and of the severe result which he met with. That having been sent by the mail, I thought the late, may possibly be useful; for which reason I enclose the more necessary part of the substance of it.

Mr. Thomas concluded, by replying to one of those who had talked of bringing the subject before the tribunal of the people, in the language of Brutus;

"There is no terror in thy threats.  
For we are arm'd so strong in honesty,  
That they pass by us as the idle wind,  
Which we respect not."

The discussion here terminated, and the question was taken on occurring in the report of the committee, which received the sanction of two thirds of the house.

During this debate about slavery, calculation and robbery have been a more honest of in Maryland. The hideous spectacles which were said to be taking in triumph throughout the land, have entirely disappeared. They were hid by John Hanson, Thomas, the official high priest in the temple of Maryland Slavery, and the subordinate ministers who so ably assisted in the performance of the ceremony. Even the democratic sectaries by whom they had been conjured up in order to distract the people from the duties of the State, suffered them to depart without making an effort to maintain their dominion. What chance our converts were left, but by their own onanism, as is claimed by the social chamber of truth is wholly unimpossible. It is sufficient to know that the term "Quintessential" vanished in the ocean of obfuscation, and they were left, and whether the magicians called them forth are or are not still, is another matter.

Early on the morning of the 10th, the enemy, having been actively employed the two preceding days in preparations for a storm, sent two strong columns on march to the left. They were received with a firmness, which, they little expected, and frustrated all their hopes. My men, startled by their approach, indeed they had long anxiously for, opened upon them a liberate and certain as their scolding leaders, and fastidiously as their more direct infantry warfare perfectly useless. Towards of an hour it was with a bombardment of which have been but few instances in any country.

in justice to the enemy it is, they withstood it as valiantly as could have been expected in a most determined bravery. And however, when all prospects became hopeless, the confusion from the field—covered with their dead and dying. Their loss was immediately first computed it at 1500—since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information which is believed to be correct, says, the Inspector General, it is to be in the total 2000—port lanceuse you. My considerable; being only 100 wounded. Such a disproportionate loss, when we consider the kind of troops must, I know excite astonishment, and may not every where be credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied the account is not exaggerated in the one part, nor under-

[illegible]



All the Best Eggs.  
 Native Island, Isle of Santa Cruz,  
 all season, December, eggs of the  
 first or nest of a pair of birds of  
 this kind in the island, and  
 known by the name of "Eggs of  
 the Island." The eggs are  
 of this kind are a good number  
 of the dwelling house, and  
 houses, and the land itself well  
 of the growth of the island, and  
 all kinds of small grain. It is  
 of the island and the island  
 of the island of the island.

with good security, to the subscribers for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the redemption of the sale by the canceller, and

on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the venditor is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the land.

at law, of the said Nathan Hughes,  
those claiming by, from, or under the  
said Leonard Cary, Trustee.  
N. B. The creditors of the said N.

than eight, deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit their claims with  
vouchers thereof, to the register of  
chancery court, within six months  
from the day of sale.

By order of the court,  
*E. Gary, Trustee*  
Feb. 9, 1875. *Wm*

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery  
court, the subscriber will expose  
public sale, on Thursday the 2d  
of March next, at the residence  
of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county,  
a number of valuable Negroes, in-  
venged by the said Charles Gantt,  
John Duxall. The terms of sale, to  
be paid on the day of sale.

Louis Crossbody, Trustee

Feb. 9, 1815.

## NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, a testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, son late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Beard;  
John Beard, Executors.

February 9, 1815.

## This is to give notice

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, a testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, son late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

del county, letters of administration to the personal estate of William T. [unclear] late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said [unclear] are requested to bring them in, authenticated, and those indebted requested to make immediate payment.  
Abel Tucker, Adm'r.  
February 9, 1815.

**A Wood Cutter wanted.**  
The subscriber wants to hire for the present year, a Negro Man with good hand at cutting wood. For an one liberal wages will be given.  
J. H. B.  
Jan. 12, 1815.

**Notice is hereby given**  
THAT I shall apply to the  
court of Prince George's County  
the benefit of the insolvent law  
against the firm debts which I am  
to pay.

**Jeremiah Bras**  
January 2, 1816

**NOTICE.**  
The subscribers having obtained

and  
family,  
and o-  
months  
twenty  
to be  
elock.

Extra.  
Swat

County  
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Calder  
as was  
nurses, a  
the old  
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of Jan. a  
a straw  
a white  
at milti  
seal the  
The  
are in the  
P. O. box  
October.

the orphan court of Anne  
county, letters of administration  
N. on the personal estate of  
Green, late of Anne Arundel  
Co. eased, all persons having a  
claim against said deceased are hereby  
ordered to bring them in, legally pro-  
ved those who are indebted to him  
make immediate payment, or  
finally those who are indebted  
give on letters, &c.

Richard H. Har-  
Admr. D. B.

Feb. 24.

This is to give notice  
That the subscribers have  
from the orphan court of a  
del county, in Maryland,  
letters of administration on  
of Richard Erell, late of  
del county, dec'd, of all and  
ing therein against said de-  
ceased, to produce claims, and  
not legally authorized persons  
and those interested parties  
make immediate payment.

Edwin Smith  
January 17, 1819.



PORTS OUTLOOK

BEAUTY

BY MR. SPENCER

Best thou art quick, dancing by,  
Chasing the painted butterfly.  
Unconscious of her power,  
Little she recked of lover's sigh.  
But when the hour,  
Dwells beauty in that frolic scene,  
That airy bound, that playful pose?  
In look her sunny and how weak,  
In modesty's soft blushing cheek;  
Now graceful woman coy and wild,  
Now all that charms us in a child!

Her hazel eye, unfringed and bright,  
Dazzles with ever-changing light,  
Like flames tossed by the wind;  
Now swimming in quick-passing sadness,  
Now laughing in her soul's pure gladness.

The mirror of her mind,  
Her lips—the smiles, those lips that curl,  
Twin cherries seem to sever;  
And those two rows of living pearl  
His Ceylon rival'd never.

She shakes her head to clear her hair  
That clusters o'er her brow so fair;  
And the quick motion wakes the grace  
That dimples o'er that playful face:  
Her lightning glance, her blush, her smile,  
Would force old age to gaze awhile,  
Would mix'try's sigh repress:  
None can define the witching spell:  
If it be beauty, none can tell:  
All feel its loveliness—  
And what is beauty, but the power  
To steal the soul away?  
And what so fair as beauty's flow'r,  
Laf, Genius, by thy ray?

From the Gleaner.  
CONUNDRUMS.

Why is Mr. Madison like the Mahometan Religion?  
Because he deceives the people.  
Why are his present Ministers like a set of botching tailors?  
Because they take wrong measures.  
Why are his present Ministers like an eclipse?  
Because they are planet struck.  
Why are his present Ministers like the public stock, treasury notes, &c.  
Because they are under par.  
Why are they like a morsel almost swallowed?  
Because they are down in the mouth.  
Why are their measures like a bone in a man's throat?  
Because they won't go down.  
Why are they like a man without legs?  
Because they can't stand.  
Why are they like bad architects?  
Because they are vile designers.  
Why are they like heathens and idolaters?  
Because there is no faith in them.  
Why are they like infants playing at a window?  
Because they are near falling out.  
Why are they like marked cards?  
Because they are a false pack.  
Why are the present ministry like a kitchen Jack?  
Because they are wound up!  
And why they are like a bad play,  
Because they are fairly d—

From the Northern Whig printed at  
Hudson, Dec. 24.

LEAD MINE.

We have heard with great pleasure that a very valuable Lead Mine has been discovered in the town of Anacostia, in this county, on the estate of John Livingston, Esq. of Oak Hill, and that preparations are making for working it upon an extensive scale in the spring. The ore, of which a very considerable quantity has already been got out, is said to be very rich, and there is every indication that it is inexhaustible. We also understand the proprietor contemplates erecting a rolling machine for making sheet lead; and the manufacturing of white lead we presume will follow of course. The vast importance of this discovery to our county induces us to wish the working of it may be attended with all possible success. The present high price of lead and particularly of white lead, renders this discovery particularly interesting at this moment—and we judge a very strong reprobation that this state at least will in a short time no longer be dependent for these necessary articles on foreign importation.

PRACTICAL ROMANCE.

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, dated Boston, Dec. 19.

"I have just heard of a recent romance—a real life—that occurred in the winter of New Year. If not, I will attack the spirit, long as it is, in the winter of 1815."

Great for the moment, to clear your  
beard from the blood of politics.

An officer who had served with credit, under the Prince of Orange in the war on the Peninsula, was captured by an American vessel when on his passage home, and carried to the Havana, where he fell ill of the fever incident to the climate, and during his sickness was robbed of every thing: not only his money, but all his letters and papers, which as credentials of his rank and character, had been substitutes for money—all were gone. Sick of the place, sick in mind as in body, he prayed an American captain of a privateer bound to Boston, to receive him on board as an act of charity.

He was accordingly landed at Boston, in a situation the most deplorable that can be imagined (that of guilt only excepted) a stranger, ignorant of our language, languishing under disease, penniless and friendless! To complete his chagrin, he was disappointed in the hope of meeting a Dutch Consul in the town, and informed he could find none nearer than New-York. To New-York then he turned, resolving to walk the distance and beg his sustenance. When about half his task was performed, he fainted on the road, and was discovered by a gentleman and lady of Boston who happened to be passing in their carriage, and who had the humanity to carry him to the nearest tavern, wait his restoration, & leave money with the host to support him, until his strength should be adequate to proceed on his way. He reached the city, presented himself to the Dutch Consul, and stated himself to be the Baron \*\*\* ("one of those names nobody can speak, and nobody can spell.") The Consul demanded his vouchers—he had none—related their loss—was discredited and dismissed, with an injunction never to renew the imposture. The Dutch merchants influenced by their Consul, manifested similar incredulity, and all hope in that quarter failing, he was reduced to apply to the proprietor of the coffee-house, to employ him as a servant. The porter of that establishment having just left, the stranger was received in that capacity; but after a little time his strength failed, and he was discharged for inability; but told that in some of the villages he might possibly gain some employment in assisting the farmers. On his way to the country he again fainted near the house of Miss W.—a lady of respectability, who kept a young ladies' academy. She observed him, and sent her servants to bring him in, where the prescription of cordials was attended with the usual restorative power; and finding that his debility was the effect of hunger, she ordered provisions to be set before him, but on his requesting to be suffered to encroach yet further on her charity, and be allowed a night's lodging in her barn, she observed to him he must excuse her refusal. He still entreated, however, and she at length reluctantly yielded.

A few days passed—he told her the object of his coming thither, and asked to be employed on her gardens, related his history, and in process of time (to shorten a long story) she married him! The next day, every body but one, took away her daughters, and all New-York was scandalized at Miss W.'s marrying a "vagrant," an "impostor." She calmly observed, she was satisfied he was no impostor, and as to their taking the children she could not have retained them much longer, as she should embark in the first vessel for Holland with her lord, which she accordingly did having collected her little all, to pay their passage, and he having put his title over the door of his state room, much to the merriment of the passengers. However, merriment and incredulity had their day, but the day was over the moment of arriving in Holland. The Prince received the Baron with open arms, and the *Batavian* has written to the *friend* in New-York, who, (says the gentleman narrator, who was present at the receipt of the letter,) though an old lady looked 12 at the sight of it. Such is the denouement as to the chief characters of the minor dramatic persons. The New-York ladies looked vexed, and Mynheer Consul trembled for his office.

There is nothing new under the Sun. From the London Monthly Magazine for Oct. 1815.

It appears, says the *Bathonian*, that, as we have seen, government agents, publicists, private banks are starting up and in the notes of 10s. and 1s. and 1s. 6d. part is inundated with them, a ship's keeper took col. to the cabin on a

late market day. An honest taylor there, to complete the climax of this *landmark*, has issued about 2000 of the following—the original he holds; it is no bad burlesque! No. 1181. Bank in FERRY-GATE, 1d. At or about 10 o'clock to about 11 o'clock, James Holmes (addressee) or bearer, on demand, one time.

JOHN POOLE.  
Round the margin of the notes are the following rhymes—  
While, my friends, so scarce hard change is,  
And to wide my business ranges,  
Humbly, as my letters do,  
I must issue paper too.

From a late English publication.  
An interesting occurrence lately took place at Folkingham. A poor woman, who had obtained a pass-billet to remain there all night, was sitting by the fire of the kitchen of the Greyhound inn, with an infant child at her breast, when two chimney sweeps came in who were engaged to sweep some of the chimneys belonging to the inn early next morning. They were according to custom, treated with a supper, which they had begun to eat, when the younger, a boy about seven years of age, happening to cast his eyes upon the woman (who had likewise been viewing them with a fixed attention from their first entrance,) started up, and exclaimed in a frantic tone "That's my mother!" and immediately flew into her arms! It appears that her name is Mary Davis, and that she is the wife of a private in the 2d regiment of foot guards, now serving in the Peninsula—she resides in Westminster—her husband quitted her to embark for foreign service on the 20th of last January, and on the 28th of same month she left her son in the care of a woman who occupied the front room of the house, while she went to wash for a family in the neighbourhood; on her return in the evening, the woman had decamped with her son, and notwithstanding every effort was made to discover their retreat, they had not since been heard of; but having lately been informed that the woman was a native of Leeds, she came to the resolution of going there in search of her child, and with this view had walked from London to Folkingham (106 miles) with an infant not more than six weeks old, in her arms.

The boy's master stated, that about the latter end of last January he met a woman & boy in the vicinity of Slough, where he resides; she appeared very ragged, and otherwise much distressed, and was at that time beating the boy most severely; she then accosted him (the master,) saying, she was in great distress and a long way from home; and after some further preliminary conversation, said, if he would give her two guineas to enable her to get home, she would bind her son apprentice to him—this proposal was agreed to, and the boy was regularly indentured, the woman having previously made affidavit as to being his own mother. This testimony was corroborated by the boy himself; but as no doubt remained in the mind of any one respecting the boy's real mother, his master without further ceremony, resigned him to her. The inhabitants interested themselves very humanely in the poor woman's behalf by not only paying her coach fare back to London (her child having been freed by one of the proprietors) but also by collecting for her the sum of 2l. 5s.

A RECOVERY BY MR. SHEPHERD.

Extract from the Report of the London Humane Society.

A boy about 13 years of age, in company with two young men in an open boat, being on their way from Gravesend to Deptford, were overtaken by a storm of wind from the N.E. accompanied with a great fall of snow—some way below Frith, the boy complained of the cold, and that his hands were benumbed. The storm continuing and the cold increasing, his complaint became more urgent. Opposite the Frith, a biscuit was given him, and whilst putting it to his mouth, he dropped off his bench, frigid and insensible. He remained in that situation, covered with a great coat, till evening. When brought to his master's house his countenance displayed the strongest marks of dissolution. I had ever seen the features were so contracted as to appear in imitation—the whole body as cold and hard as to convey by the touch, sensation of marble rather than of a human body. The jaws locked, the eyes lay open, the eye balls staring and prominent like the stars of heaven, contracted and the hands stiff and cold. They laid him on a table, and were rubbing

him with warm linens; I removed every thing warm, & had him rubbed with snow. The linens were changed to contrast to the circulation, and large quantities of snow were applied to the abdomen and sternum. In a few minutes the boy uttered a groan, like a loud expiration.

When the appearance of life became more distinct, I attempted to extend one of the contracted arms; he was immediately seized with strong convulsions, the arm regained its former situation by a violent spasm. When the Snow had been used about half an hour respiration became more regular, but the boy was still insensible, and unable to swallow, from the rigidity of muscles; I therefore applied snow round the neck, and in a short an hour afterwards life seemed to be perfectly restored.

Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of Feb. 1815, if it be not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South-river Church, some

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, a Wheat Fan, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Will be sold, on the same day, some good Beds and Bedding. S. M. Anne Arundel county, Jan. 10, 1815.

To sell, or hire.

THE subscriber has three or four NEGRO ORLS.

from eleven to seventeen years old, that he would sell for a term of years, or hire.

Henry Hammond.

Anne Arundel county, Broad-Neck, Feb. 2 2 3.

Walter Cross,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

Notifies his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their custom.

Feb. 2, 1815.

B. CURRAN.

Has this day opened an assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins Bombazettes, Black Cambric, Shirting Cambric, Domestic Gingham, and a further supply of Cotton Yarn,

which makes his assortment of that article complete from No. 3 to 41.

Annapolis, Jan. 18 15.

B. CURRAN.

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Casimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn, all of which he will sell on good terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814.

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN in ANNAPOLIS, NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possession will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Ridout.

John Shew.

Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement.

December 22.

For Sale,

STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN.

Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this office.

January 5, 1815.

LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 Cents—

BIOGRAPHY OF THE  
AMERICAN HERO.

Written by the author of the *Life of Marion*, and published by the author, another large volume, 1815.

Gen. Francis Marion

of South Carolina. A portrait of General Marion, Esq. and other portraits of his family, and of the friends of his country, and of the revolutionary war. One of the characters, especially deserving notice, he was not only a brave and intrepid leader, but a man of great civility to this country, and the revolutionary war. One of the characters, especially deserving notice, he was not only a brave and intrepid leader, but a man of great civility to this country, and the revolutionary war.

Wishing that you may so succeed in obtaining the character of General Marion, as to come our youth to imitation of his valor and his civility, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN L. HOWARD

The Rev. M. L. WELLS.

How well he deserved such praise will appear by considering the gloomy situation of our country when Marion commenced his military career.

When one of our finest patriots, Gen. Lincoln was captured at Charleston, and another under Gen. Gates cut to pieces at Camden, when a division under General Sumpter was completely surprised, and that at Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a ruin of horrible disorders, the last spark of liberty seemed to be extinguished in the Southern States, and multitudes of frightened citizens thought of nothing but getting British protections—then it was, that dark and hopeless state of affairs, that Marion came forth, instead of floating with the coward down the stream of despair, he re-upon the wings of genius and virtue against the cloud of war, and like eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice in the darkening storm. The known many of his countrymen in Congress at that awful crisis he had but thirty men, with only two rounds of powder and ball, and thirty rounds of shot, yet, with this slender force, he played the game of war with such astonishing skill, that in five weeks he gave the enemy as many defeats as he had men. He was captured, his dispersed whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to his standard, and battles were fought on a larger scale, and with a success which ultimately accomplished his great object, the liberty and glory of his country.

In short, it is hoped that the reader will find in the *Life of Marion*, a rich and interesting history, which, while it charms the heart, has an admirable tendency, to instill in our land, vigorous sentiments of patriotism, and to excite the passions of youth, and to excite the passions of youth, and to excite the passions of youth.

This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly printed, and bound, and to be delivered to subscribers for one dollar.

M. L. Wells, author of the "Life of Washington" is now receiving subscriptions for the "Life of Marion."

There is no reading so proper for American youth, as the biography of American worthies.—Geo. Washington.

Jan. 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

Run away on the 24 of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, brought suit in Anne Arundel county, John Golden, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information has been given as to his clothing; he went with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket, and trousers of good shod and stockings. It is probable he may endeavor to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if brought to me, so that I get him again. He admitted he was taken in the neighborhood of Green at Annapolis, and admitted ten dollars if taken in the neighborhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old year woman resides in Calvert, who is herself a runaway, and who is a Negro, who claimed their freedom, and who are now in a public house, and who are now in a public house, and who are now in a public house.

John L. HOWARD.

John L. HOWARD.

John L. HOWARD.

John L. HOWARD.

John L. HOWARD.











[illegible]



## POET'S CORNER.

From the Connecticut Journal.  
[Continued from page 1.]  
The following verses were addressed  
by two young ladies, in compliance  
with their request to the author, for  
some poetry.  
Sisters, when you deal in fiction,  
Why then come to me for rhyme?  
For I give my consolation,  
And my heart shall beat the time.  
May I'll ever turn adviser,  
Since I have all the years,  
And though mine never make you wiser,  
I shall never make you worse.  
Could I give a measure of truth,  
To the weighty words of truth,  
That were a delightful duty,  
Then I'd chant a song to youth.  
Could I, in moving measure,  
Paint the joys that never shall cease,  
Wisdom's ways, the ways of pleasure,  
All her paths, the paths of peace—  
Then to such false friends surrounding  
Ere and morning would I sing,  
Long my cheerful lyre resounding,  
To those lovely themes should ring.  
But, "thine late, while I obey you,  
Swift the night's last hours has fled!  
Then adieu, may night dismay you,  
I must also seek my bed."  
Soft the solemn words returning,  
"Swift the night's last hours has fled."  
Seize my mind like sounds of mourning,  
From the musings of the dead.  
Then, ere yet my couch am pressing,  
Let my song, and truth impart  
Hopes of mercy, add thy blessing,  
Write it on each tender heart.  
Time, like yonder storm, a vapor,  
Rapid and retreating flies;  
Life, like this consuming taper,  
Briefly blazes, quickly dies.  
Trust not, do not trust to-morrow,  
Mind the great concern to-day;  
Slack, while he pretends to borrow,  
Steals the hours of grace away.  
Trust not morning's rising sun,  
Trust not evening's setting glow;  
Soon the night will hide its blushes,  
Soon the bloom of youth must close.  
Thousand days and months and ages  
Fly like visions of the night;  
Yet on Heaven's eternal pages  
Each its true report must write.  
Let us never then abuse them,  
Wisely seize them on their way,  
So they'll waft us, while we use them,  
To the realms of endless day.

## GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

From the Troy Post, Jan. 31.  
The Court Martial organized for  
the trial of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson,  
which originally assembled at Utica,  
not pursuant to adjournment at the  
court house in this village on the  
16th inst. Mr. Barker the army  
Judge Advocate attended and Mr.  
Van Beuren\* of Hudson appeared  
as Special Judge Advocate, in pur-  
suance of an appointment by the  
War Department. Gen. Wilkinson  
objected to the Court recognizing  
such an officer as a Special Judge Ad-  
vocate; he contended that such an  
appointment was illegal, and con-  
trary to the usage of courts martial in  
this country, from the revolutionary  
war to this time, with the single ex-  
ception of the case of Gen. Hull;  
that so far as respected himself he  
had not the slightest objection that  
Mr. Van Beuren or even the whole  
talents of the Bar of the State  
should be arrayed against him, but  
he felt it his duty, as General Se-  
clair had done on a similar occasion,  
to enter his solemn protest against  
an innovation which might seri-  
ously affect the rights of his breth-  
ren of the army. The General sup-  
ported his objection by most con-  
clusive arguments showing the illegality  
of the appointment. Mr. Van  
Beuren observed that his situation  
was delicate, and that he was not  
prepared to answer the General's  
objections, but contended that the  
Court could not refuse to recognize  
an officer appointed by the War De-  
partment; he cited the rules and  
Articles of War, art. 69, as sanction-  
ing his appointment. The court  
on deliberation decided that they  
had power to consider the legality of  
the appointment, and resolved that  
the appointment was illegal, and  
that they could not recognize any  
Special Judge Advocate. Mr. Barker  
after this decision, requested the  
Court to accept his resignation, stat-  
ing as a reason that he knew it  
would be contrary to the intentions  
of the administration that he should  
conduct the trial. On the 31st, the  
Judge Advocate read the charges,  
which are, 1st, Neglect of duty and  
misconduct, with eight

specifications. 2d, Obstruction of  
justice, with two specifications. 3d,  
Conduct unbecoming an officer and  
a gentleman, with six specifications.  
4th, Contumacious and encourage-  
ing disobedience of the War Depart-  
ment. The General objected to the  
charges read by the Judge Advocate  
because they were different from  
those with which he had been furni-  
shed by the War Department; and  
because no copy of the present set of  
charges had been served on him  
until yesterday, although the Rules  
and Articles of War entitle the pris-  
oner to a copy of the charges on  
which he is tried a reasonable time  
before trial; as the General how-  
ever did not object on the ground that  
he was not ready to make his defence  
to the charges now produced, but on  
the contrary declared himself per-  
fectly ready to meet his accuser Gen-  
eral Armstrong, on charges he  
chose to produce, the court decided  
that the General should plead to the  
charges produced; whereupon he  
pleaded not guilty, and said he was  
ready for trial. The Court met on  
the 18th, and the Judge Advocate  
stated that he was not ready to pro-  
ceed with the trial as his principal  
witnesses had not arrived; he there-  
fore moved the Court to adjourn for  
ten days, or a fortnight. General  
Wilkinson opposed the adjournment;  
he stated that he had been furnished  
with a list of the witnesses who  
were to be called to support the  
charges against him—that they were  
all military men or persons attached  
to the army as to be under the  
control of the War Department—that  
no reason was shown for their  
nonattendance—that he had been  
informed and would prove that some  
of them had declared they should  
not attend. The General urged the  
injustice of further delays—stated  
that he had been eight months in  
arrest, and constantly soliciting a  
trial—that all the witnesses were  
under the control of government,  
consequently their nonattendance  
must be with the knowledge of the  
War Department. He urged the dan-  
ger of the court being dissolved be-  
fore the trial should be finished were  
they to adjourn, owing to the ex-  
posed situation of our frontiers, and the  
strong probability that the members  
of the court would be required to  
repair to their posts; He stated that  
all the witnesses in support of some  
of the charges were present, and pre-  
ceded that the Judge Advocate might  
proceed to examine them. To all  
this the judge advocate replied, that  
his witnesses were not here to sup-  
port all the charges, and he did not  
choose to examine those who were  
here till the others came. General  
Wilkinson applied to the court this  
day to write to the War Department  
requesting copies of the correspon-  
dence between the late Secretary of  
War (Gen. Armstrong) and Gen.  
Hampton, during the time he (Gen.  
W.) had the command in Military  
District No. 9. The object of this  
request, Gen. W. said, was to show  
that the late Secretary of War had  
carried on a correspondence with  
Hampton while he commanded the  
right wing of the army, and had is-  
sued orders to said Hampton with-  
out consulting Gen. W. thus de-  
priving him of the co-operation of  
Hampton, and which might account  
for the delays and misconduct with  
which he (General Wilkinson) was  
charged. The judge advocate op-  
posed the General's application, al-  
leging that the production of the  
correspondence would be trying Gen-  
eral Armstrong. The court how-  
ever granted the request of General  
Wilkinson. The court determined  
not to adjourn for the length of time  
requested by the judge advocate, but  
said they would meet every day and  
adjourn until the judge advocate was  
ready to proceed. The Court met  
on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th,  
the General every day urging that  
the trial might proceed, and such  
witnesses be examined as were in  
attendance—especially that the wit-  
nesses to the 4th charge, who he said  
were all present, might be examined,  
as that was perfectly distinct from  
the rest. The judge advocate sub-  
mitted that all the witnesses in sup-  
port of that charge were present,  
but declined examining them unless  
compelled by the court, which the  
court declined doing.  
On Tuesday the 24th Gen. Wil-  
kinson renewed an application which  
he had previously made, requesting  
the court to proceed from the War  
Department copies of several orders  
issued by the late Secretary of War  
to the officers, army contractors and  
other persons connected with the ar-  
my in District No. 9, while he (Gen.  
W.) commanded in that district. The  
General offered to make an affidavit  
of the integrity of the docu-

ments to his defence. Mr. Barker,  
the judge advocate, read a speech in  
opposition to the General's motion;  
his principal grounds of opposition  
to the motion were, that the Gen-  
eral had not specified every order  
which he wished to be produced, and  
therefore it could not appear to the  
court that they were necessary to  
his defence. He said General Wil-  
kinson was not charged with the  
failure of the expedition against  
Monterey; that therefore if Gen-  
eral W. could show that the orders  
of Gen. Armstrong to Hampton and  
others had produced that failure,  
they would not justify him against  
the delays with which he was charged.  
The general in reply, showed  
that he was charged in effect, if not  
in terms, with the failure of the ob-  
jects of the expedition; he stated  
that Armstrong's orders had thwarted  
his plans, and produced insubordi-  
nation in the officers and men con-  
nected with the army; that the  
orders to the contractors and others  
had prevented regularity in the sup-  
plies; and that the interference of  
the Secretary of War in issuing or-  
ders to his subordinate officers could  
be shown to have produced much  
confusion, and greatly to have em-  
barrassed the operations to the ar-  
my under his command. He instan-  
ced in the apothecary's department  
that much injury had been produced  
by the neglect of the wounded, and  
stated his belief that it was produced  
by an order from the War Depart-  
ment, which had not been communi-  
cated to him. He also particu-  
larized an improper and as he conceived  
an unlawful interference of the  
Secretary of War, in countermand-  
ing his (W's) requisitions to the ar-  
my contractors for the supply of pro-  
visions, intending to involve govern-  
ment in immense expense, contrary  
to the letter and spirit of the con-  
tracts; thereby putting large sums  
into the pockets of the contractors.  
Indeed the General made it evident  
to all who heard him that the pro-  
duction of the orders asked for would  
enable the court fairly to determine  
whether the disasters of the cam-  
paign were to be ascribed to himself  
or to Gen. Armstrong, and conse-  
quently that no fair investigation  
could take place unless they were  
produced. The proceedings of the  
court therefore have excited but one  
sentiment in the minds of the public,  
which is, that the men who have ac-  
cused Wilkinson shrink from an in-  
vestigation which must expose their  
imbecility and wickedness. What  
but the fear of exposing to public  
contempt the men to whose igno-  
rance or treachery the country owes  
the destruction of its capital, should  
induce the judge advocate to resist  
the production of the only evidence  
which can satisfy the court or the  
people respecting the true cause  
of the failure of the campaign  
of 1812? It is said that a certain  
junior in Albany are attempting to  
create a belief that the court mar-  
tal were packed by Munro to favour  
Wilkinson; but no man who has at-  
tended the court will believe for a  
moment that the court have any par-  
tiality to him. They are mostly  
thorough going administration men,  
and surely Gen. Wilkinson is not a  
favourite of administration, unless  
keeping a man nine months in dis-  
grace, a spectacle for scorn to point  
his finger at, is showing him favour.  
Two or three members of the court  
indeed are federalists, and if they  
were men of less honour and integ-  
rity than they are known to be, they  
would not be presumed to be very  
favourable to Gen. Wilkinson. So  
foul a slander can have no other ob-  
ject than to afford a plausible pre-  
text for not going into an investiga-  
tion which might have a tendency  
to defeat the project of the Albany  
junta to place the Ex-Secretary of  
War in the Senate of the United  
States.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on  
the 2d of October, 1816, a negro man  
named DICK, about 35 years of  
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very  
polite when spoken to. He took with  
him a pair of collar country cloth  
trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round  
white country cloth jacket and waist-  
coat. He is a rough shaver and  
took away with him his tools. Who-  
ever brings home the said negro or se-  
cures him so that I get him again, will  
receive the above reward with all rea-  
sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Ad-  
ams County, South America,  
Black, near Annapolis.

It is supposed the above negro  
man may have gone to Montgomery  
county, where his mother lives with a  
Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court  
House, and may have a pen. B. H.  
December 1.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of  
Maryland a high court of chancery,  
on Friday the 5th day of February  
next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-  
mises, if fair, if not the first fair day  
thereafter, the subscriber will expose  
to sale to the highest bidder.

## All the Real Estate

of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arun-  
del county, deceased, consisting of a  
tract or part of a tract of parcel of  
land lying in the said county, called and  
known by the name of "Cains," and  
containing 1181 acres. The improve-  
ments on this land are a good comfort-  
able dwelling house, and several out  
houses; and the land itself well adapted  
to the growth of tobacco, corn, and  
all kinds of small grain. It is well  
watered and timbered and lies within  
three miles of Pig Point.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-  
chaser or purchasers shall give bond,  
with good security, to the subscriber,  
for the payment of the purchase money  
with interest, within twelve months  
from the day of sale, and on the ratifi-  
cation of the sale by the chancellor, and  
on the payment of the whole purchase  
money, (and not before) the subscriber  
is authorized to convey the land to the  
purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and  
discharged from all claim of the heirs  
at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or  
those claiming by, from, or under them.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Na-  
than Hughes, deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit their claims with the  
vouchers thereof, to the register of the  
chancery court, within six months from  
the day of sale.

By order of the court,

Feb. 9, 1816. 2x

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery  
court, the subscriber will expose to  
public sale, on Thursday the 22d day  
of March next, at the residence of  
Charles Gantt, in Calvert county,  
A number of valuable Negroes, mort-  
gaged by the said Charles Gantt to  
John Davall. The terms of sale, cash,  
to be paid on the day of sale.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Feb. 9, 1816. 2x

## NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-  
scribers have obtained from the orphan  
court of Anne Arundel county, letters  
testamentary on the personal estate of  
Stephen Beard, late of said county,  
deceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are requested to  
bring them in legally authenticated,  
and all those indebted are requested to  
make immediate payment.

Stephen Beard, Ex'r  
John Beard, &c. Ex'rs  
February 9, 1816. 3w

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained  
from the orphan court of Anne Arun-  
del county, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of William Tucker,  
late of said county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against said estate  
are requested to bring them in legally  
authenticated, and those indebted are  
requested to make immediate payment.

Feb. 9, 1816. 3w

## A Wood Cutter wanted.

The subscriber wants to hire, for the  
present year, a Negro Man who is a  
good hand at cutting wood. For such  
an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1816. 5 T. H. B. 1f

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall apply to the next April  
court of Prince George's County, for  
the benefit of the insolvent law, to re-  
lease me from debts which I am unable  
to pay.

January 6, 1816. 3m

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from  
the orphan court of Anne Arundel  
county, letters of administration D. B.  
N. on the personal estate of Daniel  
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, all persons having claims  
against said deceased are hereby request-  
ed to bring them in, legally proved, and  
those who are indebted to the estate to  
make immediate payment, more espe-  
cially those who are indebted for post-  
age on letters.

Richard H. Harwood,  
Adm'r. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

## A LIST OF THE

## American NAVY,

WITH

## STEEL LIST OF THE

## British NAVY.

For Sale at GORDON, SNOW'S Store,

and at this Office,

—Price 12-1-2 Cents.

## Blank Bonds, to be

drawn on Bond, Appol Bonds, & Col-  
mon Warrants, &c. &c. at this Of-  
fice.

January 6, 1816.

## AMERICAN

A volume of our country's history,  
from the first settlement to the pre-  
sent time, containing a full and com-  
plete account of the various events,  
and the progress of the American re-  
volution, &c. &c. published by the  
author, at the office of the printer,  
No. 10, N. 2nd St., New York.

## Gen. Francis Marion

of South Carolina, formerly a gen-  
eral in the British army, and a gen-  
eral in the American army, and one of  
the great heroes of the American re-  
volutionary war. A full and com-  
plete account of his life, and the  
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ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

Art. VI. Whereas by the treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States at the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, lake Superior, was declared "as along the middle of said river lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the communication into the lake Iroquois, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior. And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said lakes and water communication, whether certain islands lying same were within the dominion of His Britannic majesty, or of the United States: In order therefore to decide these doubts, they shall refer to two commissioners appointed, sworn, and authorized exactly in the manner and with respect to those matters in the next preceding article, otherwise specified in this article. The said Commissioners meet in the 1st instance at Albany the state of N. York & shall

ART. VIII. The several boards of commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such clerks, or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and oaths, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by the said boards to the agents of His Britannic Majesty, the agents of the United States; who respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissions shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the contracting parties, such agreement to be settled at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. And all expenses attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or any other cause, the price of every commission respectively shall be repaid in the same manner as such commissioners are appointed; and the new commissions shall take the same oath or affirmations, &c. as the former. It is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any of the commissioners to any of the preceding articles were in the possession of one of the prizes taken by the commandment of the privateers of the two contracting parties, should, by the loss of any of the boards of commissioners, and of one of the foregoing articles, fall within the dominions of the United States, or be made persons or instruments of the war, by the parties had such possession, that by the loss of such island or islands, what by the said articles, be so entitled to be the dominions of the party having such island or islands.

ART. IX. The U. S. States hereby engage to put an end

Now, therefore, to the end that said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and do hereby enjoin all persons bearing arms, civil or military, within the United States, to abstain from any act of violence against the persons or property of the citizens of the said United States, who may be engaged in the said Treaty of Peace and Amity.

By the President,  
**JAMES MONROE,**  
Acting Secretary of State

**Blank Bonds, Dec**  
 Blank Bond, Appeal Bonds,  
 Blank Warrants For sale at  
 10c each



## POET'S CORNER.

From the Connecticut Journal.  
[Communicated.]  
The following verses were addressed to two young ladies in compliance with their request to the author for some poetry.

**POETS,** sisters, deal in fiction;  
Why then come to me for rhyme?  
Nay, I'll even turn adviser,  
Since I hate all idle verse,  
And though mine ne'er make you wiser.

It shall never make you worse,  
Could I give a measure only  
To the weighty words of truth  
That were a delightful duty.  
Then I'd chaunt a song to youth.

O could I, in moving measure,  
Paint the joys that never shall cease,  
Wisdom's ways, the ways of pleasure,  
All her paths, the paths of peace—  
Then to such dear friends surrounding  
Ere and morning would I sing;  
Long my cheerful lyre resounding  
To those lovely themes should ring.

But, 'tis late, while I obey you,  
Swift the night's last hours have fled!  
Then adieu, may nought dismay you,  
I must also seek my bed.

Soft the solemn words returning,  
"Swift the night's last hour is fled,"  
Seize my mild like sounds of musing  
From the mansion of the dead.  
Then, ere yet my couch in pressing,  
Let my song one truth impart;  
Power of mercy! add thy blessing,  
Write it on each tender heart.

Time, like yonder storm, a vapor,  
Rapid and retreating flies;  
Life, like this consuming taper,  
Briefly blazes, quickly dies.

Trust not, do not trust to-morrow,  
Mind the great o'clock to-day;  
Sloth, while he pretends to borrow,  
Steals the hours of grace away.

Trust not morning's crimson flushes,  
Trust not youth's expanding rose;  
Soon the night will hide its blushes,  
Soon the bloom of youth must close.

Thousand days and months and ages  
Fly like visions of the night;  
Yet on Heaven's eternal pages  
Each its true report must write.

Let us never then abuse them,  
Wisely seize them on their way,  
So they'll waft us, while we use them,  
To the realms of endless day.

## GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

From the Troy Post, Jan. 31.  
The Court Martial organized for the trial of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, which originally assembled at Utica, met pursuant to adjournment at the court house in this village on the 16th inst. Mr. Barker the army Judge Advocate attended and Mr. Van Beuren of Hudson appeared as Special Judge Advocate, in pursuance of an appointment by the War Department. Gen. Wilkinson objected to the Court recognizing such an officer as a Special Judge Advocate; he contended that such an appointment was illegal, and contrary to the usage of courts martial in this country, from the revolutionary war to this time, with the single exception of the case of Gen. Hull; that so far as respected himself he had not the slightest objection that Mr. Van Beuren or even the whole talents of the Bar of the State should be arrayed against him, but he felt it his duty, as General St. Clair had done on a similar occasion, to enter his solemn protest, against an innovation which might so seriously affect the rights of his brethren of the army. The General supported his objection by most conclusive arguments showing the illegality of the appointment. Mr. Van Beuren observed that his situation was delicate, and that he was not prepared to answer the General's objections, but contended that the Court could not refuse to recognize an officer appointed by the War Department; he cited the rules and Articles of War, art. 69, as sanctioning his appointment. The court on deliberation decided, that they had power to consider the legality of the appointment, and resolved that the appointment was illegal, and that they could not recognize any Special Judge Advocate. Mr. Barker after this decision, requested the Court to accept his resignation, stating as a reason that he knew it would be contrary to the intentions of the administration that he should conduct the trial. On the 17th, the Judge Advocate read the Charges, which are, 1st, Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, with eight

specifications. 2d, Drunkenness on duty, with two specifications. 3d, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with six specifications. 4th, Countenancing and encouraging disobedience of the War Department. The General objected to the charges read by the Judge Advocate because they were different from those with which he had been furnished by the war department; and because no copy of the present set of charges had been served on him until yesterday, although the Rules and Articles of War entitle the prisoner to a copy of the charges on which he is tried a reasonable time before trial; as the General however did not object on the ground that he was not ready to make his defence to the charges now produced, but on the contrary declared himself perfectly ready to meet his accuser General Armstrong, on charges he chose to produce, the court decided that the General should plead to the charges produced; whereupon he pleaded not guilty, and said he was ready for trial. The Court met on the 18th, and the Judge Advocate stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial as his principal witnesses had not arrived; he therefore moved the Court to adjourn for ten days or a fortnight. General Wilkinson opposed the adjournment; he stated that he had been furnished with a list of the witnesses who were to be called to support the charges against him—that they were all military men or persons so attached to the army as to be under the control of the war department—that no reason was shown for their nonattendance—that he had been informed and would prove that some of them had declared they should not attend: The General urged the injustice of further delays—stated that he had been eight months in arrest, and constantly soliciting a trial—that all the witnesses were under the control of government, consequently their nonattendance must be with the knowledge of the war department: He urged the danger of the court being dissolved before the trial should be finished were they to adjourn, owing to the exposed situation of our frontiers, and the strong probability that the members of the court would be required to repair to their posts; He stated that all the witnesses in support of some of the charges were present, and urged that the Judge Advocate might proceed to examine them. To all this the judge advocate replied, that his witnesses were not here to support all the charges, and he did not choose to examine those who were here till the others came. General Wilkinson applied to the court this day to write to the war department requesting copies of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War (Gen. Armstrong) and Gen. Hampton, during the time he (Gen. W.) had the command in Military District No. 9. The object of this request, Gen. W. said, was to show that the late Secretary of War had carried on a correspondence with Hampton while he commanded the right wing of the army, and had issued orders to said Hampton without consulting Gen. W. thus depriving him of the co-operation of Hampton, and which might account for the delays and misconduct with which he (General Wilkinson) was charged. The judge advocate opposed the General's application, alleging that the production of the correspondence would be trying General Armstrong: The court however granted the request of General Wilkinson. The court determined not to adjourn for the length of time requested by the judge advocate, but said they would meet every day and adjourn until the judge advocate was ready to proceed. The Court met on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th, the General every day urging that the trial might proceed, and such witnesses as were examined as were in attendance—especially that the witnesses to the 4th charge, who he said were all present, might be examined, as that was perfectly distinct from the rest. The judge advocate admitted that all the witnesses in support of that charge were present, but declined examining them unless compelled by the court, which the court declined doing.

On Tuesday the 24th Gen. Wilkinson renewed an application which he had previously made, requesting the court to procure from the war department copies of several orders issued by the late secretary of War to the officers, army contractors and other persons connected with the army in District No. 9, while he (Gen. W.) commanded in that district: The General offered to make an affidavit of the materiality of the documents to his defence. Mr. Barker, the judge advocate, read a speech in opposition to the General's motion: his principal grounds of opposition to the motion were, that the General had not specified every order which he wished to be produced, and therefore it could not appear to the court that they were necessary to his defence: He said General Wilkinson was not charged with the failure of the expedition against Montreal; that therefore if General W. could show that the orders of Gen. Armstrong to Hampton and others had produced that failure, they would not justify him against the delays with which he was charged. The general in reply, showed that he was charged in effect, if not in terms, with the failure of the objects of the expedition; he stated that Armstrong's orders had thwarted his plans, and produced insubordination in the officers and others connected with the army; that the orders to the contractors and others had prevented regularity in the supplies; and that the interference of the Secretary of War in issuing orders to his subordinate officers could be shown to have produced much confusion, and greatly to have embarrassed the operations to the army under his command: He instanced in the apothecary's department that much injury had been produced by the neglect of the wounded, and stated his belief that it was produced by an order from the war department, which had not been communicated to him. He also particularized an improper and as he conceived an unlawful interference of the Secretary of War, in countermanding his (W's) requisitions to the army contractors for the supply of provisions, intending to involve government in immense expense, contrary to the letter and spirit of the contracts; thereby putting large sums into the pockets of the contractors. Indeed the General made it evident to all who heard him that the production of the orders asked for would enable the court fairly to determine whether the disasters of the campaign were to be ascribed to himself or to Gen. Armstrong, and consequently that no fair investigation could take place unless they were produced. The proceedings of the court therefore have excited but one sensation in the minds of the public, which is, that the men who have accused Wilkinson shrink from an investigation which must expose their imbecility and wickedness. What but the fear of exposing to public contempt the men to whose ignorance or treachery the country owes the destruction of its capital, should induce the judge advocate to resist the production of the only evidence which can satisfy the court or the people respecting the true causes of the failure of the campaign of 1813? It is said that a certain junta in Albany are attempting to create a belief that the court martial were packed by Munro to favour Wilkinson; but no man who has attended the court will believe for a moment that the court have any partiality to him. They are mostly thorough going administration men, and surely Gen. Wilkinson is not a favourite of administration, unless keeping a man nine months in disgrace, a spectacle for scorn to point his finger at, is showing him favour. Two or three members of the court indeed are federalists, and if they were men of less honour and integrity than they are known to be, they would not be presumed to be very favourable to Gen. Wilkinson. So foul a slander can have no other object than to afford a plausible pretext for not going into an investigation which might have a tendency to defeat the project of the Albany junta to place the Ex-Secretary of War in the Senate of the United States.

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Run away from the subscriber on the 23d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is short, yellowish complexioned fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, and a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.  
Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.  
N.B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

**Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the state of Maryland's high court of chancery, on Friday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the subscriber will expose to sale to the highest bidder.

**All the Real Estate**  
of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a tract or part of a tract of parcel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Cains," and containing 118½ acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timbered and lies within three miles of Pig Point.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

**Leonard Gary, Trustee.**  
N. B. The creditors of the said Nathan Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the court,  
Feb. 9, 1815. **Leonard Gary, Trustee.** 3w.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, a number of valuable Negroes, mortgaged by the said Charles Gantt to John Duvall. The terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale.  
**Louis Gassaway, Trustee.**  
Feb. 9, 1815. 1s.

**NOTICE.**  
This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
**Stephen Beard, Jr. Ex'rs.**  
John Beard, & Co. 3w.  
February 9, 1815.

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
**Abel Tucker, Adm'r.**  
February 9, 1815. 3w.

**A Wood Cutter wanted.**  
The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.  
Jan. 12, 1815. **T. H. Bowie.** 1f.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.  
**Jeremiah Brashear.**  
January 5, 1815. 3m.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.  
**Richard H. Harwood,**  
Adm'r. D. B. N.  
Feb. 24.

**A LIST OF THE**  
**American NAVY,**  
WITH  
**STEEL'S LIST OF THE**  
**British NAVY.**  
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

**Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.**  
December 1.

**BIOGRAPHY OF ANOTHER AMERICAN HERO.**  
"Who told and bled for liberty!"  
Letter from Colonel Howard, of more, one of the heroes in the battle at the Cowpens.  
Still it gives me pleasure to publish the life of another hero of revolution, I mean

**Gen. Francis Marion**  
of South Carolina. I entirely agree with general Green, Lee, and other eminent judges, that he was an officer of uncommon merit, and one who rendered great services to his country during the revolutionary war. One trait in his character, especially deserves immortality; he was not ambitious of command, and when the good of his country required it, he would act in any capacity. In the battles of Scott's Lake, Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted as colonel Lee; and although he was titled to the command, yet, from patriotic motives, he permitted Lee, a great measure, to direct the operations.

Wishing that you may so soon delineate the character of Gen. Marion, as to rouse our youth to imitation of his valor and his civility remain, air, your obedient servant  
**JOHN E. HOWARD**  
The Rev. M. L. Wadsworth.

How well he deserved such praise will appear by considering the early gloomy situation of our country when Marion commenced his military career.

When one of our finest armies Gen. Lincoln was captured at Camden, and another Gen. Gates sent out to pieces at Camden, when the division under General Sumpter was completely surprised, and that our Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders and disasters, the last spark of liberty seemed to be extinguished in the Southern States, and multitudes of frightened citizens thought of nothing but British protections—then it was that that dark and hopeless state of cause, that Marion came forth, instead of floating with the coward down the stream of despair, he rose upon the wings of genius and valor against the cloud of war, and like the eagle of Heaven, seemed to reject the darkening storm. "This known many of this countrymen in comparison that at this awful crisis he had but two men; with only two rounds of powder and ball and thirty swords; yet, with this slender stake, he played the game of war with such astonishing skill, that in five weeks he gave the enemy as many signal overthrows as nations were captured—troops dispersed, whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to standard, and battles were fought on a larger scale, and with a success which ultimately accomplished his great and the liberty and glory of his country.

In short, it is hoped that the reader will find in the life of Marion, a noble emblem of that moral and military heroism which, while it charms the heart, has an admirable tendency to multiply in our land, virtuous soldiers of sentiment, and active partisan officers.

This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly printed, bound, and to be delivered to subscribers for one dollar.  
M. L. Wadsworth, author of the "Life of Washington" is now receiving subscriptions for the "Life of Marion." There is no reading so proper for American youth, as the biography of American worthies.—G. Wadsworth.  
Jan. 28.

**Walter Cross,**  
**BOOT & SHOEMAKER,**  
Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business on the above Mr. Basil Shephard's and is opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes, Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in stock of good materials and employs the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.  
Feb. 2, 1815. 3X

**Public Sale.**  
To be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of Feb. 1815, if fair, not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South Church, some  
**VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES**  
a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, a Wheat Fan, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of sale.  
**SAMUEL MACCUBBIN**  
Will be sold, on the same day, some good Bed and Bedding.  
Anne Arundel county,  
Jan. 19, 1815. 5

**For Sale,**  
A YOUNG, BLACK, YOUNG NEGRO MAN.  
Eighteen years of age. Inquire at office.  
January 6, 1815. 1f

**MARY**  
From the National Intelligencer Saturday.  
**JAMES MADISON,**  
President of the United States of America.  
To all and singular to whom the presents shall come, greeting.  
Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said treaty have been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty with the words following, to wit:  
**Treaty of peace and amity**  
Between his Britannic Majesty the United States of America.  
His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has happily subsisted between the countries, and of restoring the principles of perfect reciprocity, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: his Britannic Majesty, on the part has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambia, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, member of the Imperial parliament, and under Secretary of State, William Adams, Esquire, Doctor in civil laws—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:  
Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, towns, and people, of every person. All hostilities, by sea and land, shall cease as soon as the said treaty shall be ratified by both parties mentioned. All territory, possessions whatsoever taken from the one by the other, during the war, or which may have been claimed by the one from the other, shall be restored without delay, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, which shall be restored without delay, on causing any destruction, or carrying any of the artillery or other public property captured in the said forts, and which shall remain therein upon change of the ratifications of this treaty, slaves or other private property as slaves, records, deeds, and papers, of public nature, or belonging to private persons, in the course of the war, fallen into the hands of the officers of the party, shall be as far as may be forthwith restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they belong. Such of the islands of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by the one party, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made by the fourth article of the treaty. No disposition made by the one party, of the said islands, shall be valid, as to such possession of the islands, until the decision shall have been made by the fourth article of the treaty, in any manner whatsoever, be constructed to the right of either.  
Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, parties, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be sent to the squadrons, officers, subjects, citizens, of the two powers, from all hostilities; and all causes of complaint which arise on account of the prize may be taken at sea after ratifications of this treaty are reciprocally agreed, that all effects, which may be taken the space of twelve of the said ratifications, upon of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees to the latitude of 30 degrees as far eastward in the Atlantic as the 36th degree of longitude from the meridian which shall be restored on that the time shall be in all other parts of the ocean, north of the equator, or equator, and the sum



# MARYLAND GAZETTE-EXTRA.

ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1815.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.  
**JAMES MADISON,**  
President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:  
Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which is in the words following, to wit:

## Treaty of peace and amity Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial parliament and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places and persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property and all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories, claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities; And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees N. to the latitude of 30 degrees N. and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for

the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

Art. III. All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia. And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the U. States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, & the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioners so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide ex parte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States,

engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be such and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

Art. V. Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the north west angle of Nova Scotia, now the north western-most head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraugus, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix, to the river Iroquois, or Cataraugus, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-western-most head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration, as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign, or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VI. Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraugus, to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior;" And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, or of the U. States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the 1st instance at Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have power

to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit.

The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, & decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands, lying within said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VII. It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake of the woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VIII. The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors, or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed; and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the parties were in the possession of one of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party, having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

Art. IX. The U. States of America engage to put an end immediately

after the ratification of the present treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, against the U. S. of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations to such effect accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

Art. X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the U. S. are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties, shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.  
Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.) GAMBIER.  
(L.S.) HENRY GOULBOURN,  
(L.S.) WILLIAM ADAMS,  
(L.S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
(L.S.) J. A. BAYARD,  
(L.S.) H. CLAY,  
(L.S.) JONA. RUSSELL,  
(L.S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States (SEAL) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JAMES MONROE,  
Acting Secretary of State.

A LIST OF THE  
American NAVY,  
WITH  
STEEL'S LIST OF THE  
British NAVY.  
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,  
and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.



all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:  
Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for the purpose, and the said treaty having been by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified, and affirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and amity

between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.  
his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has happily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring the principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, on the part of the said Majesty, late James, Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the white, now Admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, member of the Imperial parliament, and under Secretary of State, William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of laws—and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Nathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, towns, and people, of every kind, without exception of place or persons. All hostilities, both on land and sea, shall cease as soon as the ratifications of the present treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, and shall be confirmed by the plenipotentiaries of both parties, who shall be authorized to take possession of the islands, forts, and places, which shall remain thereby upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and of the private property, arms, records, deeds, and papers, public or private, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, have fallen into the hands of the officers of the one or the other party, and to be restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands, forts, and places, as are claimed by one or the other party, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, until the decision of the United States shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of the said treaty. No disposition made by either party, of the possession of the islands, forts, and places, shall be valid, until the ratification of the present treaty, by both parties, shall have been confirmed by the plenipotentiaries of both parties, who shall be authorized to take possession of the islands, forts, and places, which shall remain thereby upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and of the private property, arms, records, deeds, and papers, public or private, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, have fallen into the hands of the officers of the one or the other party, and to be restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands, forts, and places, as are claimed by one or the other party, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, until the decision of the United States shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of the said treaty. No disposition made by either party, of the possession of the islands, forts, and places, shall be valid, until the ratification of the present treaty, by both parties, shall have been confirmed by the plenipotentiaries of both parties, who shall be authorized to take possession of the islands, forts, and places, which shall remain thereby upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and of the private property, arms, records, deeds, and papers, public or private, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, have fallen into the hands of the officers of the one or the other party, and to be restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, the plenipotentiaries of both parties shall be authorized to take possession of the islands, forts, and places, which shall remain thereby upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and of the private property, arms, records, deeds, and papers, public or private, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, have fallen into the hands of the officers of the one or the other party, and to be restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands, forts, and places, as are claimed by one or the other party, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, until the decision of the United States shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of the said treaty. No disposition made by either party, of the possession of the islands, forts, and places, shall be valid, until the ratification of the present treaty, by both parties, shall have been confirmed by the plenipotentiaries of both parties, who shall be authorized to take possession of the islands, forts, and places, which shall remain thereby upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and of the private property, arms, records, deeds, and papers, public or private, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, have fallen into the hands of the officers of the one or the other party, and to be restored and delivered to the authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.



# MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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Saturday.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

all and singular to whom these

presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity

between the United States of America

and his Britannic Majesty, was

signed at Ghent on the 24th day of

September, 1814, by plenipotentiaries

respectively appointed for that

purpose, and the said treaty having

been by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate of the United

States, duly accepted, ratified and

confirmed, on the 17th day of February

1815; and ratifications thereof

having been exchanged agreeably

to the tenor of the said treaty which

in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and amity

between his Britannic Majesty and

the United States of America.

his Britannic Majesty and the United

States of America, desirous of

terminating the war which has un-

happily subsisted between the two

countries, and of restoring, upon

principles of perfect reciprocity,

peace, friendship, and good under-

standing between them, have, for

that purpose, appointed their respec-

tive plenipotentiaries, that is to

say, his Britannic Majesty, on his

part has appointed the right honora-

ble James, Lord Gambier, late ad-

miral of the white, now admiral of

the red squadron of his Majesty's

navy, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a

member of the Imperial parliament

and under Secretary of State, and

William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of

the laws, and the president of the

United States, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate there-

of, has appointed John Quincy Ad-

ams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay,

Nathan Russell and Albert Gallatin,

citizens of the United States, to

negotiate a reciprocal communica-

tion of their respective full powers,

have agreed upon the following arti-

cles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm and

universal peace between his Britan-

nic Majesty and the United States,

and between their respective

countries, territories, cities,

towns, and people, of every degree,

without exception of places and

persons. All hostilities, both by

land and sea, shall cease as soon as this

treaty shall have been ratified by both

parties, as hereinafter mentioned.

All territory, places, and

possessions whatsoever taken from either

party by the other, during the war, or

which may be taken after the signing of

this treaty, shall be restored, without

delay, and without causing any destruc-

tion, or carrying away any of the artil-

lery or other public property originally

captured in the said forts or places,

and which shall remain therein upon the

exchange of the ratifications of this

treaty, or any private property, and all

archives, records, deeds, and papers, of

public nature, or belonging to private

persons, which, in the course of the

war, may have fallen into the hands of

either party, shall, as far as may be

from the latitude of 33 degrees N.

to the latitude of 30 degrees N. and

as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean

as the 36th degree of west longi-

tude from the meridian of Green-

wich, shall be restored on each side:

That the time shall be thirty days

in all other parts of the Atlantic

ocean, north of the equinoctial line

or equator, and the same time for

the British and Irish Channels

for the Gulf of Mexico and all

parts of the West Indies: Forty

days for the North Seas, for the

Baltic, and for all parts of the Me-

diterranean: Sixty days for the At-

lantic ocean south of the equator as

far as the latitude of the Cape of

Good Hope: Ninety days for every

part of the world south of the equa-

tor: And one hundred and twenty

days for all other parts of the world,

without exception.

Art. III. All prisoners of war

taken on either side, as well by land

as by sea, shall be restored, as soon

as practicable after the ratification

of this treaty, as hereinafter men-

tioned, on their paying the debts which

they may have contracted during

their captivity. The two contract-

ing parties respectively engage to

discharge, in specie, the advances

which may have been made by the

other for the sustenance and main-

tenance of such prisoners.

Art. IV. Whereas it was stipu-

lated by the second article in the

treaty of peace, of one thousand

seven hundred and eighty-three,

between his Britannic Majesty and

the United States of America, that

the boundary of the United States

should comprehend all islands with-

in twenty leagues of any part of the

shores of the United States, and ly-

ing between lines to be drawn

due east from the points where

the aforesaid boundaries, be-

tween Nova Scotia, on the one

part, and East Florida on the other,

shall respectively touch the bay of

Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, ex-

cepting such islands as now

are, or heretofore have been, within

the limits of Nova Scotia. And

whereas the several islands in the

Bay of Passamaquoddy, which

is part of the Bay of Fundy, and

the island of Grand Menan in the

said Bay of Fundy, are

claimed by the United States as be-

ing comprehended within their aforesaid

boundaries, which said islands are

claimed as having been at the

time of, and previous to, the aforesaid

treaty of one thousand seven hun-

dred and eighty-three, within the

limits of the province of Nova

Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to

decide upon these claims, it is agreed

that two commissioners shall be ap-

pointed in the following manner, viz

one commissioner shall be appointed

by his Britannic Majesty, and one

by the President of the United

States, by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate thereof; and

the said two commissioners so ap-

pointed, shall be sworn impartially

to examine and decide upon the said

claims according to such evidence as

shall be laid before them on the part

of his Britannic Majesty, and of the

United States, respectively. The said

commissioners shall meet at St. An-

draw's, in the province of New

Brunswick, and shall have power to

adjourn to such other place or

places as they shall think fit. The

missioners so refusing, declining, or

omitting to act, shall also willfully

omit to state the grounds upon

which he has so done, in such man-

ner that the said statement may be

referred to such other commissioners,

then each covering or stating shall decide

ex parte upon the said

refusals. And his Britannic Ma-

jesty and the government of the United

States, engage to consider the decision

of such commissioners, to be such and

conclusive on all the matters so re-

ferred.

Art. V. Whereas neither that

point of the high lands lying due

north from the source of the river

St. Croix, and designated in the

former treaty of peace between the

two powers, as the north west angle

of Nova Scotia, now the north west

most head of Connecticut river,

has yet been ascertained; and

whereas that part of the boundary

line between the dominion of the

two powers which extends from the

source of the river St. Croix, di-

rectly north to the above mentioned

northwest angle of Nova Scotia,

thence along the said highlands

which divide those rivers that em-

pty themselves into the river St.

Lawrence, from those which fall

into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-

westernmost head of Connecticut

river, thence down along the

middle of that river to the forty-

fifth degree of north latitude; thence

by a line due west on said lati-

tude, until it strikes the river Iro-

quois, or Cataraugus, has not yet

been surveyed; it is agreed, that

for these several purposes, two

commissioners shall be appointed, sworn

and authorized, to act exactly in the

manner directed with respect to

those mentioned in the next preced-

ing article, unless otherwise speci-

fied in the present article. The

said Commissioners shall meet at St.

Andrew's, in the province of New

Brunswick, and shall have power to

adjourn to such other place or

places as they shall think fit. The

said Commissioners shall have power

to ascertain and determine the points

above mentioned, in conformity with

the provisions of the said treaty

of peace of one thousand seven

hundred and eighty-three, and

shall cause the boundary aforesaid,

from the source of the river St.

Croix, to the river Iroquois, or

Cataraugus, to be surveyed and

marked according to the said provisions.

The said Commissioners shall make

a map of the said boundary, and

annex to it a declaration under their

hands and seals, certifying it to be

the true map of the said boundary,

and particularizing the latitude and

longitude of the north-west angle

of Nova Scotia, of the north-western

most head of Connecticut river,

and of such other points of the

said boundary as they may deem

proper. And both parties agree

to consider such map and decla-

ration, as finally and conclusively

fixing the said boundary. And

in the event of the said two

commissioners differing, or both, or

either of them, refusing or declining,

or wilfully omitting to act, such

reports, declarations, or statements,

shall be made by them, or either

of them, and such reference to a

friendly sovereign or state, shall be

made, in all respects, as in the

latter part of the fourth article

is contained, and in as full a

manner as if the same was

herein repeated.

Art. VI. Whereas by the former

treaty of peace, that portion of the

boundary of the United States from

the point where the forty-fifth

degree of north latitude strikes the

river Iroquois, or Cataraugus, to

lake Superior, was declared to be

along the middle of said river into

lake Ontario, through the middle

of said lake, until it strikes the

communication by water between

lake Erie and lake Superior, thence

along the middle of said communication

into lake Erie, through the middle

of said lake, until it strikes the

communication into the lake Huron,

thence through the middle of said

lake to the water communication be-

tween that lake and lake Superior.

And whereas doubts have arisen

what was the middle of said river,

lakes and water communications, and

whether certain islands lying in the

said river, lakes, or water commu-

nications, were within the dominion

of his Britannic Majesty, or of the

United States, in order therefore

finally to decide these doubts, they

shall be referred to two commis-

sioners, to be appointed, sworn, and

authorized, to act exactly in the

manner directed with respect to

those mentioned in the next preced-

ing article, unless otherwise speci-

fied in the present article. The

said Commissioners shall meet at St.



It is with no small degree of pleasure, that we are able to lay before our readers, a copy of the Treaty of Peace, as ratified by the British and American governments. As it relieves us from the distressing embarrassments of war, and enables every class of our citizens to return to their usual occupations, it is certainly advantageous; but what commercial arrangements, what protection to trade, which it has been contended should be free as air, and sailor's rights, which should never be violated, will be made, and established, it is impossible to say. Perhaps these subjects have been omitted with a view to wait the result of the deliberations of the congress at Vienna. It is expected of this august assemblage, that a definition will be given and affixed to maritime rights, which will be obligatory on every commercial nation. On this subject a great variety of opinions exists, and it is one well worthy the great and enlightened body assembled to deliberate thereon. In the meantime, however, an arrangement will probably be made, which will unfold to commerce some of those prodigious advantages from which she has been shut out for many years. At all events, it must be a gratification to the majority of this people, that hostilities have terminated, for more can be done for their interest by a spirit of amity than by war. But what has government acquired by this contest? An heavy debt has been incurred, and hundreds of individuals totally ruined; and, as far as we are yet able to learn from any thing that has transpired, we shall not be placed in a better, if in as good a situation, as before the war. No—it was the expectation of many of the advocates of war, that our territory would have been extended by the conquest of Canada; that the sanctity of the flag should protect every thing, and every body, that sailed under it. These sentiments being industriously inculcated, has been one prop to democracy, when she seemed ready to fall under the weight of a contest which she imprudently sought. What will now be the feelings of the people when they are called on to replenish the treasury out of the hard earnings of their industry which has been drained by an administration who can shew them no equivalent obtained for all the sufferings the nation has been made to endure? These are ideas which will naturally rush on the minds of every man, when weighing by comparison the benefits and evils of a war which after nearly three years has at length terminated.

**Illumination for Peace.**

Last night this city was most brilliantly illuminated, in testimony of the heartfelt exultation evinced by the return of peace. On no occasion do we remember to have witnessed the general festivity of a people so universally expressed; all former political differences were buried; all past difficulties, deprivations and dangers, were forgotten; all was "peace and good will towards men." In the midst of this scene of light and gladness, the State House, conspicuous for its elevation and splendour, the spacious Hall of this splendid building was decorated and honoured by a full length portrait of Washington, as large as life, suspended from the centre of the tower dome. It would be impossible, particularly to notice the different devices, and individual specimens of light produced by the occasion, as the whole was superior to any exhibition of the kind we have witnessed.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

Within a few days past a general joy has been spread over the country, by the arrival of a treaty of peace from England. The nation is glad, as well it may be, that a stop is at length put to the effusion of human blood, and that a war most cruelly waged, and most shamefully conducted, has at length brought to a termination. While the progress of

of joy continues, it is not to be expected that the people of America will take the trouble to inquire what are the stipulations in this treaty, or the terms upon which a cessation of hostilities has been obtained. But the time must come, and is not far distant, when our people must begin, in sober seriousness, to calculate the cost and the profit of this war; to consider whether what was promised by its authors, has been performed, & what advantages have been gained by the nation to compensate for the sacrifices and privations which it has had to endure. When this inquiry is seriously made, and the terms of this treaty examined, public indignation must fall upon the heads of the guilty authors of the war.

By the treaty we have lost much, and have gained nothing; we lose the invaluable privilege of drying fish upon their banks; it may be said that this we could not demand, and therefore our rulers are not to be blamed for not having insisted upon it. But why could we not demand it?—It was secured to us by treaty, and was only lost by our own foolish and wicked act of declaring the war.

But have we really gained nothing? Is the cause of "free trade and sailor's rights" abandoned? Is the conquest of Canada given up? Yes, the whole ground of controversy is abandoned, by us. Canada, which was to be conquered within six weeks after the declaration of the war, is not to be conquered at all; and if we are to believe the doctrine of administration itself, England's right to impress seamen on board of our merchant vessels is now recognized. How often were we told, not only in the newspapers but in official communications, that a treaty of peace which did not explicitly disclaim on the part of England the right of impressment would be an acknowledgment of the right by us? Who has already forgotten that one treaty was rejected because the arrangement upon this subject was an informal one? How frequently have we been told, that although if the repeal of the orders in council had been known in time, war would not have been declared, because of the impressment of our seamen, yet, as it was declared, it could never cease until that subject was fully & satisfactorily adjusted? But the Court Gazette says, and of course it must be true, that "Republicans" ought to "rejoice"—And why?

"For that the men of your hearts, those virtuous patriots whom you have cherished as the apple of your eye have conducted you through a glorious contest, under every disadvantage, to an honourable peace with a powerful and arrogant enemy." What! are the very men who but a few short months since, were told to rejoice at the war, now to rejoice just because the war is at an end? Are the same men who were told, and who were fools enough to believe, that the war must last until every thing contended for by administration was secured—that nothing but the most complete security against the impressment of our seamen, & something too which would put it out of the power of England to tamper with the Indians, ought to satisfy us, now to be insultingly told, that they are bound to rejoice, that the whole subject of controversy has been yielded up, that England yet claims, and when it suits her purpose will exercise the right of impressing seamen from on board of our vessels; and as to the Indians, that the baleful influence of that nation may still be exerted to let them loose upon our frontiers. The war was commenced because of the orders in council, and for redress of the wrongs thereby sustained by us; and yet in this "honourable" conclusion of it, not one word is said about those orders in council, or one cent of remuneration for the illegal seizure and condemnation of our vessels under them. But then, perhaps it may be said, that we have preserved our territory whole and entire, except only as much thereof as we agree that she shall keep possession of, and so terminated our "glorious struggle," and such are the honourable terms upon which the treaty has been obtained. We ourselves commence the war because of the orders in council; they were repealed by England before she had heard one syllable about the war, and yet we chose to continue the war—Yes, and by the president and congress, and by state legislatures and town meetings, it was resolved, that war must continue until free trade and sailor's rights were secured, or there could not remain one drop of American blood in the land to fight for

them. We continue the war almost three years, incur a debt of two hundred millions of dollars, sacrifice many thousand lives, impoverish and ruin the whole nation, and now we are to rejoice because England consents that we shall finish this war of our own making, without paying our independence as the price of it.

Again, in justification of the law declaring war, we were told that England was already at war with us; that the detention of our seamen on board of her vessels was in fact waging a war against this nation. Now if this be so, what sort of peace have we got? We have made a treaty, but our impressed and enslaved seamen have not been sent home, and England has not disclaimed the right of impressing them. It follows, therefore, if the war-men have been right all along, that this treaty of peace is nothing more than a peace on one side; that it merely stipulates that we shall be at peace with England, while that nation is left at full liberty to continue the war on her part, as of old. More than this, the principal cause of our war, was to be found in the orders in council. England repealed them about the time the war was declared, and may have revived them the day after the treaty of peace was signed.

But the nation will demand, what one thing England has given up which belonged to her before the war, or what have we gained by this glorious struggle? If nothing, then surely those who made the war ought not to rejoice. If nothing then, let the men who voted for the war answer to their country and to their God, for the horrid waste of blood and treasure which it has produced. If we have cause to rejoice at a peace obtained upon such terms, how ought we to execrate the men who plunged us into the war. Was the war necessary and just? Let the war-men answer—if yes, then the peace is dishonourable, because every point in dispute between the two countries is by consent of parties left unsettled, and England is left at full liberty to revive her orders in council, impress our seamen, and detain those now in her service. Is the peace, & upon the terms on which we have obtained it, a matter for joy? No war-man can answer yes, without at the same time acknowledging that this war, which he has so long supported, was unnecessary and unrighteous.

The friends of peace, however, have real cause for joy. They rejoice that a wicked and unnecessary war is terminated, and that now the people will be at leisure to bring the cruel authors of it to an account. They rejoice that a stop is put to the effusion of human blood, and sincerely rejoice, that for the blood which has been shed, and the afflictions which the nation has endured, they are not responsible. They opposed the war in the commencement, and used every effort to arrest it in its progress. *The blood of their countrymen has not been shed by them.* Without perceiving any advantage gained by the treaty of peace, they yet can rejoice, because they are sure that no possible good could have resulted from a continuance of the war; that with such men to conduct it, no treaty could be expected, which would be advantageous to America. They rejoice at the return of the peace, because they always were opposed to the war.

**PEACE-MAN.**

For the Maryland Gazette. But a few short months since, this was pronounced a most glorious, and just, and necessary war, and all who were opposed to a continuance of it, were of course in the interest, if not in the pay of the enemy. The friends of peace were to be tarred and feathered, and occasionally to be mobbed too, just because they wished to be at peace; and we were confidently told, that no man could wish for peace and be a friend to his country, because no peace could be obtained without abandoning the points in controversy, and to abandon them after declaring the war, or to make peace, without an express stipulation securing to us every thing for which we contended, would be to admit, that we were wrong in commencing the war.

A great deal might be said to convince the war-hawks how strangely inconsistent has been their conduct, but it is the most sacred duty of a war hawk never to be convinced of any thing by a peace-man, and therefore the attempt will not be made.

My object, Mr. Editor, in writing now, is simply to request those gen-

try, after they have finished their readings for peace, to sit down calmly, and to read over with attention, not what peace-men have said against the war, but what they themselves have been saying and publishing for the last two years in support of it. Let them tell their families what sort of a treaty of peace they have been rejoicing at, and what sort of resolves they were made to agree to at town meetings. They may tell them all this, if they can, without blushing.

**ONE.**

On Tuesday the 14th, departed this life at West River Mr. John W. Atkins, of Stratford, by nature honest and benevolent; by habit industrious and useful; he lived respected, and has died lamented, by all who knew him.

**THE PEACE.**

A gentleman of New-York sent an express to Boston with the news of Peace, addressed to the editor of the Centinel. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Russell the editor, to him on this pleasing subject. Boston, Feb. 13, 1815.

SIR, "It is with great gratitude I acknowledge the receipt this morning, before 8 o'clock, of your important letter of Saturday. I lost not a moment in issuing it, in a hand-bill, from my office, and communicating it to His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislature in session; and sent it by express to Salem, and by prompt conveyance to Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth, and in fact, to every commercial place. The effect of the news on the population here, cannot be described. It was electrical, and shewed itself in ten thousand varied demonstrations of excessive joy and gratulation. The Commander in Chief directed the military to parade and announce the tidings by salutes, and a general *feu de joie*; the Selectmen ordered the bells to sound it for one hour. The streets were adorned with the colours of all nations, and the American and British flags were united with wreaths of laurel and emblems of Peace. Every thing like business, and labor, was suspended. The Legislature immediately adjourned; and the windows and balconies of the houses were thronged with ladies, answering the cheers of the citizens by the waving of their handkerchiefs. The cartmen immediately formed a procession of sleighs, their hats decorated with "PEACE," and their standards inscribed with the *Olus*. The peal of the bells, and the roar of artillery and musketry continued through the day, and there are many houses illuminated.

"If the expense of the express had been as many thousand dollars as it was hundreds, it could have been instantly collected here."

[From the B. Island American, February 14.]

**PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!!!** Now "Dangers troubled night departs, and the star of PEACE returns."

In felicitating our readers on the return of the "white-robed goddess" we feel a conviction that every heart beats in unison with our own. The spontaneous and tumultuous effusion of joy which burst upon us on the receipt of the glad tidings of Peace, was instantaneously demonstrated by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and splendid illuminations. How delightful the idea that this mania of joy will pervade the farthest verge of the American States, and that "the wide arch of our raised empire" is permanently secured by the Key-Stone of Peace.—*Laur. Deo.*

It is expected that a general illumination will take place this evening; and it is recommended to the citizens to prepare themselves accordingly.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Feb. 13.

**VICTORY AND PEACE.**

The village of Poughkeepsie was brilliantly illuminated on Monday evening last, in celebration of the great, unparalled, and, as we trust, decisive Victory, obtained by Gen. Jackson, over the enemy near New Orleans; and in expression of the joy and satisfaction of its inhabitants, of all parties, at the fast-termining prospects of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The rejoicing commenced with the roar of artillery, the merry peals of bells, and the hurrahs of the citizens. A procession was then formed, in front of Mr. Bennett's Hotel, and proceeded down Market-street, Cannon and Academy streets,

down State-street, to the Intelligible Convention, where, with the greatest order and regularity, joy illuminated circumstance; and cold and snow must have been the mid, and snowless must have been the heart, that did not participate in the general joy and hilarity, was manifested on the happy occasion.

From the Baltimore Telegraph. We have at length the pleasure of transmitting to our patrons the news of Peace with Great-Britain, under the sign manual of the President of the United States. This ought to silence the calumnies of Federalists, who have so often asserted that our own government have gained nothing by the war. It appears from this Treaty, that entered into by law to obtain STATUS ANTE BELLUM. This have gained by the express provisions of the Treaty, where we find this principle recognized, to Free Trade and Sailor's Rights, which we trust will forever remain emancipated either by embargo on our part or foreign war they were formally put, by a law of Mr. Monroe's pen, out of the protection of the government. The improved plan of legislation, to enter into a war to obtain that which we had already possession of, was served for the auspices of President Madison. What should we say of private individual, who should go law with his neighbour for the purpose of enjoying the property already in his possession, and of which he had the free, exclusive and undisturbed use.

It would repay the labour to the President's proclamation of war, and to note the points for which we took up arms, and to see how comfortable they are abandoned in the Treaty. Notwithstanding there is scarcely a division of opinion on the subject of peace, and only point at present between two contending parties is, which shall express its joy in the strongest terms. Some of the Democrats have maintained, that the Federalists are not sincerely rejoiced at Peace, in support of which, among other things, they state the fact that they have opposed the war. This is a specimen of logic worthy of William Dane in his proudest day.

We would ask our learned Secretary of War, what he thinks now the difference which he once made between the militia and the population of a country. We wish to hear the erudite expounder of the constitution on sundry other important points. He seems to have derived his politics from Lord Peter, in the Tower, who so sturdily maintained that the words gold lace meant broom-stick.

Mr. Dallas's Bank seems a kind of political foot-ball between the President and Congress—it is kicked regularly back from one to the other, and we much suspect that both parties are by this time pretty well tired of this pedestrian exercise. The bill to consecrate old rage into a circulating medium has at length received its quietus, and our pipe-makers will now have cause to exult.

How must Messrs. Madison and Monroe have felt (asks a correspondent) when they read the keen rebuke and biting sarcasm on the gross improvidence, conveyed in the concluding paragraph of Gen. Jackson's last official letter? The General surely could have had nothing but their conduct in view, when he remarked "where ever I command such a belief," (that the enemy have abandoned their enterprise) "I never occasion any relaxation of the measures for resistance. I but am sensible, that the moment the enemy are appearing, we are most prompt to provide them." The maxim of our Southern hero, serves to be written in letters of gold, and it is to be hoped that the advice it contains, will never be forgotten by the present, or any future rulers of our country.

**N. T. Spectator.**

From Paulson's Phil. Soc. of the 11th. One day last week, while a member of Philadelphia gentlemen were sitting on the Delaware, a canoe was picked up on the ice, containing a living male infant, four days old, wrapped up in warm clothing. The person who first got into the boat, was determined to take the child, although his companions were anxious for the prize. The child was immediately and affectionately named Harrison, and its father, being a person of



...to the father in all  
...the great conflict of the social  
...the world is over, the integrity is  
...the weapons of war have  
...The cry of freedom battle  
...the unfettered earth; and the  
...the victors wave in all the  
...of heaven. Again, in every  
...of our own land, the voice  
...of joy and gladness is heard.  
...the cheerful sounds of labour rise  
...from our streets, and the dark  
...begin again to brighten with  
...sunbeams. Over this busy scene of  
...human life, the general influences of  
...have descended. The un-  
...son of summer has ripened  
...for us all the riches of the har-  
...The God of nature hath  
...the year with his goodness,  
...all things living are filled with  
...teenshness. Who is there that  
...not feel the blessings of the  
...fervent infant, while he  
...unconsciously, of the ge-  
...joy, lifts his innocent hands  
...that heaven from which he sees  
...all the hopes of man; and  
...aged man, when he remembers  
...the sufferings of former years,  
...apt to say, with a good old  
...in the gospel, 'Lord, now  
...thy servant depart in peace,  
...mine eyes have seen thy salvi-  
...But there are other, and more  
...sublimities of thankfulness, my  
...etern, which ought now to oc-  
...our minds. In this solemn  
...we seem to be conducted by  
...the hand of heaven, like the disci-  
...of old, unto an high mountain,  
...from which we may look down upon  
...the darkened world we have left  
...upward to those scenes where  
...heaven is displaying its glory. The  
...ages of the past, and of the fu-  
...are thronging around us; and  
...wherever we turn, there are new  
...objects of gratitude that arise be-  
...us.  
...Our first subject of thankfulness  
...this day, is for our country; that  
...has survived all the dangers  
...which threatened her; that she has  
...fulfilled the lofty duty to which  
...all of the Almighty has called her.  
...even to the savage heathen, it is the  
...of this faith;—dear to the citi-  
...of civilized ages are the insti-  
...of national wisdom, and the  
...monuments of national glory; but  
...on no human heart did the claims  
...of duty ever fall so deep and  
...requisite, as they now do upon  
...the citizens of this country. Other  
...ations have preceded her, in the  
...of arts and arms;—Other na-  
...have wreathed around their  
...brows the laurels of science, and  
...the palms of victory; But the high  
...duty to which she has of late  
...called, no other nation has  
...shared with her; and all the  
...of former times fade before  
...the moral splendour which now en-  
...vels her. She has been called to  
...ward the fortunes of the human  
...to preserve, amid her waves,  
...the sacred flame that was to re-  
...the world; and like the cherubim  
...watched the gates of paradise,  
...turn every way her flaming sword  
...against the forces of God and man;  
...these were her duties, and nobly  
...she fulfilled them. Through  
...every ark, and every disastrous ver-  
...the nation after nation sunk a-  
...and her;—while monarchs bent  
...their imperial heads beneath the  
...sceptre, and the pulse of moral nature  
...stood still in ignominious  
...error; she alone bath stood, inse-  
...able to fear, and incapable of sub-  
...mission. It is her hand, that, amid  
...the darkness of the storm, has still  
...pointed the road to liber-  
...it is her treasure which has  
...clothed every trembling people  
...in armour for the combat;  
...sons, (her gallant sons!) who  
...ve rushed into the van of bat-  
...and first broke the spell that  
...slaved the world; and, in these  
...days, it is her commanding  
...that has awakened the slumber-  
...of nations; and sent  
...on their glorious march, con-  
...quering and conquering. And now, my  
...country, in the hour of triumph  
...now when all that is brave or ge-  
...is in the midst of thee, how  
...—where is she to be found  
...what is the attitude in which

she presents herself to her children?  
—Ours is the attitude of human  
pride, or human arrogance.—  
with the laurels of victory upon her  
brow, or with troops of captives fol-  
lowing her chariot wheels.—It is  
in the attitude of proud thankfulness;  
with hands uplifted, in prayer, and  
eyes downcast in gratitude.—It is  
before the eternal throne, that she  
bows her victorious head, and casts  
her crown of glory upon the ground,  
and calls her children to kneel along  
with her, and to praise the Father  
of Nature that he has selected her  
to be the instrument of his mercy to  
mankind. These are triumphs to  
which the history of the world has  
no parallel. In the long line of her  
splendour, what hour is to be com-  
pared with this? Which of us does  
not feel somewhat of her glory to be  
reflected upon our own heads? And  
what British heart is there which  
does not pray that such may be ever  
her name and her character among  
mankind?

**EASTON, (Md.) Feb. 10.**  
**BATTLE OF THE ICE MOUND.**  
On Saturday evening, the 5th day  
of February, 1815, a British schooner  
(as it afterwards appeared, a tender  
to the British ship, Dauntless,) came  
in near to James' Island, and in the  
night sent a barge ashore, and took  
off from Moses Gochagan's farm seven  
sheep, and on their departure signi-  
fied that they should come again the  
next day. On Monday morning the  
schooner returned to the ship, and in the  
evening came in again towards the  
island. Notice was given to Col. Jones,  
of the militia, who ordered some men  
to meet at different places, to be in  
readiness to march for James' Is-  
land; and in the mean time, direc-  
tions were sent to Joseph Stewart  
to deliver out cartridges from a  
quantity which had been placed in  
his possession. Joseph Stewart set  
off for James' Point, with the car-  
tridges intended to be distributed,  
and, on his arrival there, he found a  
collection of about twenty persons,  
(consisting of men and boys, and a few  
black persons.) The said Joseph Stewart,  
with the persons he found at the end of  
the Point, and others who afterwards  
collected there, remained to watch  
the movements of the enemy till about  
9 o'clock at night. About dusk a barge  
came off from the schooner, but was  
apparently prevented by the ice from  
getting near the shore.—They rowed  
round the edge of the ice, and after  
firing one or two muskets, which seemed  
intended as signals to the tender, they  
got off and returned to her. The party  
of citizens then went up to different  
houses in the neighbourhood, but most  
of them to Levin Saunders's, about a mile  
from the point. A watch, however, was  
kept by some of them during the night.  
On Tuesday morning about sunrise  
information was received that the ten-  
der was just within the mouth of  
Little Choptank, and that a cake of  
ice had drifted against her, and was  
forcing her against the ice which was  
attached to the shore. It was, how-  
ever, concluded by most of the persons  
assembled at Saunders's, that there was  
but little chance of taking the schooner  
without cannon, and it was determined  
to send for one immediately to Cam-  
bridge. Upon this, a number of the persons  
then collected went to their respective  
homes, but Joseph Stewart and others  
concluded to go down to the point,  
and see what might be done im-  
mediately. They hastened to the point,  
and found the tender, as above de-  
scribed, aloft between the body of the  
ice attached to the shore and the cake  
which had drifted in. They hastened to  
the body, and at about four hundred  
yards distance from the shore.—They  
descried, too, a mass of ice, which  
had been formed of about one hundred  
and fifty yards from the tender, by  
means of loose cakes floating into the  
mouth of the river, and accumulated by  
the force of the tide in such a manner  
as to prevent a good breast work from  
where the tender might be attacked. If  
the party should be able to make their  
way to it upon the ice, the ice having  
been thawed and broken in different  
places, and afterwards joined together,  
to effect a passage to the desired spot,  
it was necessary to jump from one of the  
cakes to another, and to avoid the thin-  
ner parts, which were unsafe to step on.  
Upon the proposal of Joseph Stewart,  
and led on by him, the persons whose  
names are appended below, made their  
way to the ice mound, and there com-  
menced a fire upon the tender. Just as  
they arrived, the British had got their  
anchor on their bow, and loosened their  
cables.

for the purpose of getting off. At  
the time of the first fire on the ten-  
der, there appeared but three men  
on deck, one of whom was shot  
through the neck, and fell, and the  
other two ran below. A fire of  
musketry was then commenced by  
the enemy from the hold of the ten-  
der, and was kept up by the party  
at the mound of ice, who cautiously  
watched for the appearance of any  
of the enemy above the hold, fre-  
quently firing at the tender, and at  
a piece of canvas strung along the  
quarter rail behind which it was ap-  
prehended some of the enemy might  
be strewn. After an engagement  
kept up in this manner, for about  
two hours, suddenly the whole party  
of the enemy appeared upon deck,  
and cried out for quarters, waving  
their handkerchiefs. Upon this,  
Joseph Stewart and his party imme-  
diately mounted their breast work of  
ice, and the said Stewart command-  
ed them to come off without their  
arms, in their barge, which they did,  
through an opening in the ice, and  
they were received into custody as  
prisoners, upon the ice, and were  
immediately marched ashore.  
It appears that the enemy had on  
board a twelve pound cannon, a  
twelve, seventeen muskets, and six  
pistols, with a considerable supply  
of powder and ball, and numbered  
officers and men nineteen male per-  
sons, a negro woman being also found  
on board.  
A list of persons engaged with  
the British tender, on the 7th of  
February 1815, as the *Ice Mound*,  
near James' Island, Dorchester  
county, as far as they are at present  
ascertained, or recollected.  
Joseph Stewart, Moses Navy,  
William Gochagan, John Bell, Moses  
Gochagan, Robert Travers, Henry  
Travers, Daniel Travers, Matthias  
Travers, Hicks North, — Dove,  
Thomas Tolly, Joseph Cater, —  
Hooper, John Willoughby, James  
Hooper, — Roberts, John Tolly,  
Moses Simmonds, A black man  
named —  
**JOSEPH STEWART.**  
15th February, 1815.  
I do hereby certify and make  
known, that on Friday, the 10th  
February 1815, Mr. Joseph Stewart,  
of Dorchester county, a private in  
the militia of Dorchester county,  
delivered to me the following British  
Prisoners, captured by him and a  
small party of Citizens, residing  
on, and near James' Island, on board  
a tender to the British ship, Daunt-  
less.  
Matt. Phibbs, Lieutenant and  
Commandant.  
James Galloway, Midshipman.  
**SEAMEN.**  
Thomas Nichols, John Strachan,  
James Robinson, Jacob Needham,  
Thomas Reevy, Isaac Johnson,  
James Rawlin, James Smart, Tho-  
mas Martin, William Harrower,  
Peter Parker, and William Saint-  
Keld.  
**ROYAL MARINES.**  
William Bennet, Thomas Black-  
han, and William Keenir.  
Abraham Travers, a black man;  
and a black woman.  
**HENRY HASKINSS, Dep.**  
Marshall for Dorchester county.  
**SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.**  
Extract of a letter from Charles K.  
Bryan to Brig. Gen. P. Benson,  
dated  
Hoggar River, (Dorchester county,) 25  
January 1815.  
On the 12th inst. a British ten-  
der and barge came up the river as  
far as Lake's Cove, and got pos-  
sessed of six of our vessels; several  
of them were loaded and bound for  
Norfolk, one of them had 80,000 feet  
of plank on board. This vessel  
having been stript of her sails by  
the owner, the enemy bent their  
own sails, in order to carry her off.  
Lt. Washington Lake went on board  
to know if the vessel could be ran-  
somd.—The officer answered him,  
"If you will bring me 50 bullocks  
in 5 minutes, you shall have them,  
otherwise I will burn them." Lt.  
Lake then returned on shore, at  
which place from 15 to 20 brave mi-  
litiamen were collected with their  
arms and ammunition; by this time  
two of the vessels were fired by the  
enemy. Lt. Lake and Quarter-mas-  
ter Robert Hart with the stored  
militia, commenced a brisk fire upon  
them from cannon, and kept it up  
amidst a shower of grape and round  
shot from a 12 pounder, until they  
drove them off—the enemy leaving  
their sails bent to the masts with a  
great deal also behind them, the  
militia followed them in their canoes  
until their ammunition gave out,  
without the loss of a man killed or  
wounded; they then returned and  
extinguished the fire on the vessels,  
and saved the whole of their esti-

mation. At 10 o'clock the tender  
was again fired, and wounded  
one of the crew, who fell overboard,  
and two others fell from their  
cables, whose places were immedi-  
ately supplied by others.—On the 19th  
inst. they made another attack on  
the vessels, but the militia being  
more numerous, Capt. Wm. Mach-  
mora with the stored militia, beat  
them off again. All this was effect-  
ed without artillery, and Maj. Keene  
being apprehensive that they would  
return with a stronger force and  
succeed in destroying the whole of  
the vessels in Hoggar River, which  
is estimated at from 80 to 100,000  
dollars, sent an express up to me  
to go down immediately with my  
artillery to their assistance; I start-  
ed the same evening with one of my  
guns, and reached the head of Hog-  
gar River about midnight. The  
next day I was informed the enemy  
had left the river. On Saturday about  
9 o'clock at night I received an ex-  
press from Samuel Keene, jun. that  
between sun-set and dark the tender  
and barge had dropped anchor close  
in the mouth of Slaughter creek, (no  
doubt for the purpose of burning  
the vessels there.) Maj. Keene and  
myself started immediately with  
the artillery and reached the place  
about 11 at night, about 25 men  
were collected when we arrived  
there. In the morning we repaired  
to the shore and gave her five shots  
which were not returned the weather  
being so unfavourable, blowing, rain-  
ing and snowing, that we returned  
with the gun to the house; about  
12 o'clock she weighed her anchors  
at which time we returned to the  
shore with our gun, she hoisted up  
her fore-sail and hove round her  
broadside, we did suppose to com-  
mence a fire upon us, but as she  
was without firing we gave her a  
nother shot, and off she went a few  
minutes before the snow storm came  
on towards the ship which lay off  
the Point—We think she could  
not possibly have stood the storm  
with the barge astern, as nothing of  
her could be seen the next morning  
she probably went ashore, down the  
Bay, or foundered. Yours with much  
respect, CHARLES K. BRYAN.  
**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.**  
**SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF**  
**THE NEWS OF PEACE.**  
In yesterday's paper we gave a  
rapid sketch of the effects of war;  
to day we give one of the effects of  
the prospect of peace even before  
ratification. Our markets of every  
kind experienced a sudden and to  
many a shocking change.—Sugar  
for instance fell from 26 dolls. per  
cwt. to 12 30. Tea, which sold at  
\$ 2 25 on Saturday, yesterday was  
purchased at 1. Specie which had  
got up to the enormous rate of 22  
per cent premium dropt down to  
two. The article, in particular of  
Tin fell from the height of \$ 80  
the box to 25.—Six per cents rose  
from 76 to 86, 10 per cent, and  
Treasury notes rose from 92 to 98  
per cent. This difference between  
the two kinds of stock is owing to  
the interest being the same on both,  
while the price of the former is  
much less to the holder. That is,  
the holder of the former receives 6  
per cent, on \$ 100, which costs him  
but 80, while the holder of the lat-  
ter receives the same interest, but  
the principal costs him 96.—Bank  
stock rose generally from five to ten  
per cent. *Sailor's rights* beat time  
to the sound of the hammer at eve-  
ry wharf, and *free trade* looked  
briskly up, no longer did it live in  
toasts alone. On the other hand  
waggons creaked their dying groans  
on their dry axle trees. Ships  
swarm in the columns of our friends  
Lang & Turner and glinted in a  
row in Crooks & Butler's; even a  
few from some friendly hand, here  
and there adorn the Evening Post,  
and help to make up a show.—We  
are grateful for what we have re-  
ceived.—It is really wonderful to see  
the change produced in a few hours  
in the city of New York. In no  
place has the war been more felt  
nor proved more disastrous, putting  
us back, in our growth at least, ten  
years; and so place in the United  
States will more experience the re-  
viving blessings of a peace. Let  
us be grateful to that merciful pro-  
vidence who has kindly interposed  
for our relief and delivered us from  
all our fears.  
**TO BE LET.**  
And possession given on the 10th  
March next, the house now occupied as  
a Tavern by Mr. Rezin B. Baldwin,  
on Church-street. For terms apply to  
James Williams.  
M. R. The subscriber has several (all good  
and convenient) Houses to rent.  
Feb. 15.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphans  
court of Anne-Arundel county, the  
subscriber will offer at public sale,  
on Saturday the eighteenth March,  
all the personal property of Ames  
Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased.  
At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of  
horses, cattle and hogs, together with  
a variety of household furniture. The  
terms of sale, are six months credit for  
all sums over twenty dollars, under  
that sum the cash to be paid, bond and  
security with interest from the day of  
sale, will be required for all sums over  
twenty dollars, the sale will commence  
on the above day at 11 o'clock.  
Witness my hand this 10th day of January,  
1815. John Nicholson, Executor.  
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security with interest from the day of  
sale, will be required for all sums over  
twenty dollars, the sale will commence  
on the above day at 11 o'clock.  
Witness my hand this 10th day of January,  
1815. John Nicholson, Executor.  
**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the high court  
of chancery, will be sold, on Monday  
the 27th day of March next, at pub-  
lic sale, at Benedict, in Charles  
county.  
A number of mulatto Boys and Girls,  
from 7 to 20 years of age. They will  
be sold, for life, or a term of years, so  
as to suit purchasers.  
Terms of sale will be made known  
on the day of sale.  
Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.  
Feb. 23, 1815.  
The editors of the Federal Republi-  
can will insert this advertisement in  
their country paper until the day of sale.  
**NOTICE.**  
Taken up adrift off Point Look out,  
on the 9th inst. a new schooner, about  
50 tons burthen, flushed deck, varniah  
bottom, the cabin unfinished—name  
Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel  
had been in possession of the British,  
and abandoned by them. The owner  
may have her again, on proving prop-  
erty and paying charges by applying to  
Jeremiah Underwood,  
Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.  
**Public Sale.**  
In pursuance of an order from the  
orphans court of Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, the subscriber will offer at Public  
Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of  
March next, at 11 o'clock, at the coach  
house of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esq.,  
in the city of Annapolis, one coach  
and harness, one Jersey Wagon and  
one chariot. Terms made known at  
the time of sale.  
M. C. Carroll, Adm'r.  
of N. Carroll.  
Feb. 16.  
**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order of the orphans  
court of Anne-Arundel county, the  
subscriber will expose to public sale,  
on Friday 24th Feb. inst. if fair, if  
not the next fair day, at the late  
dwelling of Stephen Beard, decd, late  
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.  
A part of the personal property of  
said deceased, consisting of Horses,  
Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Household and  
Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils,  
a quantity of excellent Cider, and o-  
ther articles. A credit of six months  
will be given for all sums over twenty  
dollars, under that sum the cash to be  
paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
Stephen Beard, Ex'r.  
John Beard, Ex'r.  
Feb. 9, 1815.  
Maryland, Prince George's County.  
I hereby certify, that on this 24th day  
of January, 1815, Edward H. Calver  
brought before me the subscriber, as an  
attest, a negro man, about five years old,  
rather more than fourteen hands high,  
no perceptible brand, but she has a  
small star in her forehead, with a streak  
of white down her face, and a white  
sash on her neck, her off hind foot white,  
and without shoes.  
Given under my hand and seal the  
day and year above written.  
Richard H. West.  
The name of the above person is de-  
scribed to some, prove property, pay  
charges, and take her away.  
February 10, 1815.  
Mount Airy, P. Greenway.



THE STORY OF A  
FRENCH CONSCRIPT.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1815.

No. 21

[VOL. LXIII.]

PRINTED AND FORWARDED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Delaware Gazette.

WE HAVE ESCAPED RUIN!!!

The late conclusion of a Peace in England has been received with joy inexpressible. In different parts of the country, it has been manifested by ringing of bells, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c. &c. &c. losses are not trifling; but as we have escaped ruin, it becomes to rejoice on this occasion. We happy, therefore, to learn that the grateful gratitude for the signal deliverance of Almighty God from the clutches of perdition into which our country were hastening us, will be manifested by a general illumination in this Borough, to-morrow evening, the birth-night of the immortal Washington.

A Honorable in all Respects.

Let any of our readers should be defective optics, we present the following translation of the treaty, which appears not so early on the first perusal.

The first article of the treaty stipulates that England shall restore property captured during the absence of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The second acknowledges that Orders in Council were revoked consequence of the declaration of war.

The third agrees that England will pay us the expenses of conveying free trade and sailors' bills.

The fourth engages to bring to the fathers, brothers, sons, relations, and acquaintance destroyed the sword and sickness in the American army.

The fifth stipulates that John Bull shall renounce forever, and forever, the practice of impressment.

The sixth gives us the "Canadas, Nova Scotia, and East Florida, without the trouble of going to Montreal or Heaven" for them.

The seventh, running round the globe, gives us a honor of paying several commissioners to undertake the important business of map-making.

The eighth compels us to dry British on English ground, and to add to the English possessions in Asia. This is a full and Indian article.

The ninth declares that taxation, with distress, stagnation of business, destruction of public credit, and an apprenticeship of misery, be trashed in the eyes of some people, in comparison to those floods of error and profit which the war has produced.

The tenth declares, that Messrs. Jay, Gallatin, and Russell, "sworn tribally in Flanders," that the Madisonian "pasturage" mountains has fought forth no "manipulant aboriginals."

The tenth affirms positively, that Messrs. Jay's treaty are exorable in comparison to the preceding.

The eleventh, and last, calls on good people to shut their eyes, throw away their spectacles, and declare that this war is "honorable," "highly honorable," and "honorable in all respects" to the glorious ghosts of the dead, the virtues of the living, and the damning evidence, even without an illumination, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THINKS-TO-MYSELF.

To all and singular to whom presents shall come greeting: Whereas a treaty of Peace and Amity between John Bull and our country, was signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, "honorable in all respects" to the latter: And whereas this treaty is now being solemnly proclaimed, in consequence of the peace in brother Jonathan of the

Canadas, Nova Scotia, and East Florida, and of the "SATISFACTORY" APPLICATION AGAINST THE "REVENUE"!! And whereas the United States have not applied to Great Britain, inasmuch as the declaration and prosecution of the war made John Bull repeal the Orders in Council, taxing his paper blockades, and discontinue, by a satisfactory stipulation, the horrid practice of impressment: And whereas we now are, even without an illumination, the great advantages we have obtained for the taxes on lands, houses, stills, boilers, carriages, licenses, sales at auction, refined sugar, stamps, postage, gold and silver watches, iron castings, nails, candles, hats, paper, cards, saddles, bridges, boots, beer, ale, porter, tobacco, snuff, leather, &c. &c. &c. And whereas the treaty is happily silent on the subject of the Fisheries; thereby not compelling us to catch cod-fish in those cold regions: And whereas the death of thousands, the debt of between one and two hundred millions of dollars, the demoralization of society, the distress of the country, the enlistment of minors, the attempt at conscription, the prostration of public credit, the capture of Washington, and the divisions of the country, are trifles in comparison to a reelection, and the foregoing unparalleled advantages obtained by our honorable men by this honorable war: Now, THEREFORE, I, THINKS-TO-MYSELF, President of the 6237, exclusive patriot of the United States, and future commander of our newly-acquired territories, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and East Florida, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all and singular the 6237 to rejoice—that a satisfactory stipulation, against impressment has been made. Democritus, rejoice—You have obtained all the objects for which you went to war. Federalists, rejoice—We have a treaty "highly honorable," considering the character of our rulers who have authorized and ratified it. Americans, one and all rejoice—We have escaped total ruin—Therefore, illuminate your houses, your barns, and your out-houses, for forty days, and forty nights, without intermission, and the tax on candles is hereby repealed to enable you to become "illuminations."

In testimony whereof, I have caused my seal to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand. Done, in my Elbow Chair, in the month and year of honor the first.

THINKS-TO-MYSELF.

By the President, JAMES CONSCRIPTION, Acting Secretary of State.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquiry ordered to examine into and to report upon the conduct of Brig. Gen. Winder, so far as it is connected with the capture and destruction of the city of Washington in August 1814, unanimously submit the following as the result of their investigations.

The court, with great attention and much labour have perused the numerous papers and documents referred to them, from whence they collect, that Brigadier General Winder was appointed to the command of the 10th Military District, of which Washington was a part, on the second of July, 1814; that immediately thereafter he took every means in his power to put that District into a proper state of defence; that from the period when well grounded apprehensions were entertained that the enemy meditated an attack upon the capital, his exertions were great and unceasing; that through these exertions he was enabled to bring into the field on the 24th of August, 1814, one day in which the battle of Bladensburg was fought, about 3 or 4000 men, all of whom excepting four hundred, were militia; that he could not collect much more than one half of his force until a day or two previously to the engagement, and 6 or 700 of them did not arrive until fifteen minutes before its commencement; that from the uncertainty whether Baltimore, the City of Washington, or Fort Washington, would be selected as the point of attack, it was necessary that Brigadier General Winder's troops should frequently change their positions, owing to which and alarms causelessly excited in the night of the 23d of August, they were all much fatigued and many of them nearly exhausted at the time when the hostile army was crossing the bridge at Bladensburg—that the officers commanding the troops were generally unknown to Gen. Winder, and but a very small number of them had enjoyed the benefit of military instruction or experience.

The members of this court, in common with their fellow citizens lament, deeply lament, the capture of the capital, and they regard with no ordinary indignation the spoliation of its edifices, those public monuments of art and science, always deemed sacred by a brave and generous foe; but, amidst these mingled and conflicting sensations, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to separate the individual from the calamities surrounding him, and to declare that to the officer, upon whose conduct they are to determine, no censure is attributable. On the contrary, when they take into consideration the complicated difficulties and embarrassments under which he laboured, they are of opinion, notwithstanding the result, that he is entitled to no little commendation; before the action he exhibited industry, zeal and talent, and during its continuance a coolness, a promptitude and a personal valor, highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate.

The Court adjourned sine die.

W. SCOTT, Major General & President.

Attest, G. L. NICHOLAS, Lieutenant & Recorder.

RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS.

The following report, yesterday transmitted to the House by the President of the United States, was read.

The Acting Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before that house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had, violently, and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the United States and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manner highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated in his own injustice.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel. The unfortunate persons thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who had been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United States a degrading treaty.

JAS. MONROE, Department of State, February 10, 1815.

From the New York Gazette, Feb. 24.

The Pilot boat, Erie, capt. David Mitchell, returned from the Hook early yesterday morning. She went down the preceding afternoon with Capt. Maude, of the sloop of war Favorite, who being the bearer of the ratified Treaty of Peace, got under way immediately, and put to sea about one o'clock yesterday morning.

A letter from Havana, dated February 10, gives the following as the British account of the affair at New Orleans:

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the attack on N. Orleans by the English, with about 15,000 men.

"They were repulsed with the loss of their principal Generals and 6900 men. A great number of officers, some of them wounded, have arrived here from the expedition; and there are now seven British vessels of war which conveyed the troops into this harbor."

DIED.

Yesterday morning, between 9 & 10 o'clock, after a very few days illness, ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

Mr. F. was aged about 42 years, and has been sick for ten days, of a complication of disorders arising principally from exposure to the weather at this season, in the pursuit of objects which were calculated to increase the national greatness—These objects were Steam Vessels of war, and a safe and certain method of submarine explosion; the first is happily so far completed in the Steam Frigate Fulton the first, that she may be finished by other hands; the other although success was (as he thought) within his grasp, may by his death be never accomplished, but those great improvements in Steam Vessels of War, which he so confidently predicted to his friends, can never for the want of his genius be realized.

Mr. Fulton's loss is considered the greatest the U. States has sustained since the death of General Hamilton, and is the only loss for which the public has no indemnity. Politicians, Historians, Poets, &c. are found throughout the U. States, and readily succeed to each other, but there is no person who will succeed to Mr. F.'s genius as a mechanic, or be capable of prosecuting those schemes which he has left in an unfinished state.

Mr. F. has immortalized his memory by the invention of Steam Boats as they are now in use, but that invention is considered far short of what he would have accomplished, had it pleased Heaven to have spared his life for a few years more.

In his person Mr. F. was tall and slender, was liberal and patriotic in his views to an extent rarely seen; was a gentleman in manners, studious in his habits, and unceasingly engaged in inventive mechanical pursuits, by which science and his country were to be benefited. He has left a widow and 4 infant children to lament his loss.

NEW-YORK FEB. 22.

Arrived, the sloop Margaret, Mattocks, 11 days from Havana, Passengers, capt. Corron, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Pomeroy of Massachusetts. Left at Havana, schr. Argo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, and two other small American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Mississippi, at Havana and sailing from that place, full of wounded troops that were at the battles at New Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed from Havana for England on the 11th inst. having on board the bodies of Generals Packenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, amongst whom was Col. Thornton, who was also wounded at the attack on Baltimore and whose life was despaired of. It was understood at Havana that Gen. Keane was recovering from his wound—The British officers who had arrived at Havana from New Orleans, said but little on the subject of the invasion of Louisiana, but acknowledged they were defeated, and that they never witnessed

such fighting in Europe as was exhibited by our troops at New Orleans. Amongst the ships of war left at Havana, were the frigates Nymph and President, Carnation brig, &c. Capt. M. saw no cruisers on the coast.

Capt. Maude of the British sloop of war Favorite, arrived here this morning from Washington, and proceeded to the Hook, and will depart for England the first favorable winds.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 27.

On Tuesday we celebrated, in as splendid a manner as possible, our victory and the defeat of the enemy, by the performance of the Catholic religious ceremony of Te Deum, at which General Jackson assisted; and a procession of ladies honoured him with a triumphal arch erected in the square in front of the church, through which he had to pass in his way to the city, where he was received by the city volunteer corps and 18 virgins, representing the 18 states, and in passing under the arch he was crowned by two infants representing the goddess of Liberty and Justice. The remainder of the day was spent in hilarity, and in the evening an illumination and public balls took place.

Philad. Gas.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honourable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalled by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by congress, has become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative councils, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honour of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment, will doubtless engage the immediate attention of Congress.—There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the hour, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force for the gradual

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The committee freely admitted that it was not for every case to be decided in a particular manner, any circumstances which might be brought to give up, and that the cause of the free trade of the world, and that there were several of their about upon it, but that this cause would be abandoned by them, they stated, that the injuries of which now complained, were much more grievous than any which we suffered at the commencement of the revolution. It was a war for freedom, the freedom of our citizens, and therefore more holy and more just than a war because of a paltry tax of a few pence upon a kind of sea. After all this bluster and parade, however, the cause of the trade and sailor's rights has been abandoned by our great men, as it was once thought to be such a treaty, a treaty has been signed and ratified, in which no word is said about our poor men, nor one provision is found to secure them hereafter from imprisonment, nor a wish expressed for their release, or even kind treatment, those who are kept in bondage by the "everlasting enemy." What is the situation in which a treaty, upon such terms, for the conclusion of a war for seamen's rights, places that class of our citizens? According to all writers upon national law, a treaty of peace having omitted to make any provision for the future security of our seafaring citizens, after this had been made one of the avowed causes of the war, we have the effect acknowledged G. Britain's right to impress seamen from on board of our vessels, and can never again question it. It is lastly observed, that every treaty of peace is of itself perpetual, and that we were eternal in its nature; that to say, the parties are deemed to have agreed never to take up arms on account of the differences which occasioned the war, and for the future to remain at enmity at an end. (Nattel, book 4th, page 265)

Vattel, a writer of the highest authority tells us, that "the effect of a treaty of peace is to put an end to the war, and to abolish the subject-matter of the war." It leaves the contracting parties without any right of committing hostility, either for the very subject which kindled the war, or for what kindled in the course of it; it is in this sense no longer permitted to take up arms for the same cause. The parties reciprocally oblige themselves to perpetual peace, which is not to be understood as if the contracting parties promise never to make war on each other for any cause whatever, but only to the war which it terminates, and as it forbids the revival of the same war by taking arms for the cause which first kindled it, it is perpetual. (Nattel, book 4th, page 19)

There can be no doubt, then, according to the established law of nations, this miserable war, by which our nation had already lost so much, is not at rest the question of England's right to impress her seamen on board of our vessels, and our administration has yielded to it. People may now judge whether our friends of peace were not right when they asserted, that Mr. Fox was no friend to the rights and interests of seamen, and would abandon them when there was no other cause for continuing the war; that the war was engaged for Buonaparte, and not for seamen's rights, and so soon as his power was ascertained, the cause of trade and sailor's rights was abandoned. Mr. Madison and his associates declared, that a treaty which contained no stipulations in favour of our seamen, would be a mockery to its authors. Such a treaty they have made, and that it is condemned by their own principles to infamy. Will the friends of peace make this assertion?

GAL

UNCOMMUNICATED.

Wednesday the 2nd of February, the birth day of our dear country, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Theatre, on the Strand, where they partook of a collation, which consisted of the same dishes prepared by the same hands, as on the occasion of the anniversary of the arrival, before mentioned, of the British fleet, at the Cape of Storms, in 1795.







POET'S CORNER

FROM "WAVERLY."

A novel, supposed to be from the pen of Walter Scott, Esq.

Late, when the Autumn evening fell  
On Mirkwood-Mere's romantic dell,  
The lake return'd, in chaste and gleam,  
The purple cloud, the golden beam:  
Reflected in the crystal pool,  
Headland and bank lay fair and cool;  
The weather-tinted rock and tower,  
Each drooping tree, each fairy flower,  
So true, so soft, the mirror gave,  
As if there lay beneath the wave,  
Secure from trouble, toil, and care,  
A world than earthly world more fair.

But distant winds began to wake,  
And roused the genius of the Lake!  
He heard the groaning of the oak,  
And don'd at once his sable cloak,  
As warrior, at the battle cry,  
Invests him with his panoply;  
Then, as the whirlwind nearer press'd,  
He gan to shake his foamy crest,  
O'er furrow'd brow and blacken'd cheek,  
And bade his surge in thunder speak.  
In wild and broken eddies whirl'd,  
Flitt'ring that fond ideal world,  
And to the shore in tumult tost,  
The realms of fairy bliss were lost.

Yet, with a stern delight and strange,  
I saw the spirit-stirring change,  
As war'd the wind with wave & wood,  
Up, 'e ruin'd tower I stood,  
And felt my heart more strongly bound,  
Responsive to the lofty sound,  
While, jingling in the mighty roar,  
I mourn'd that tranquil scene no more.

So, on the idle dreams of youth,  
Breaks the loud trumpet-call of truth,  
Bids each fair vision pass away,  
Like landscape on the lake that lay,  
As fair, as fitting, and as frail,  
As that which fled the Autumn gale—  
For ever dead to Fancy's eye,  
Be each gay form that glided by,  
While dreams of love and lady's charms  
Give place to honour and to arms!

From the Anthology.  
Extracts from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to Lisbon.

Lisbon, Sept. 19.

On Tuesday we went on shore for the second time. Not being able to get back early enough to go on board, we determined to remain in town for the night, and trust to fortune for a lodging. We found it, however, a more difficult matter than we had supposed to procure one. The coffee house, for so it was called, where we dined, was unable to furnish a hole to put our heads in. As for beds, I question much whether they ever had such an article of furniture in the house. Indeed we dined there only by compulsion; for we could discover in the course of our inquiries no other place which seemed to promise any thing eatable; that is to say, any thing which our stomachs could swallow. Here they gave us soup and bouillie. The soup appeared to be the scourgings of the kettle. The second course was an omelette with tomatoes & garlic, fried in such villainous oil that I was nearly poisoned. We had afterwards a cat that weighed eight pounds; the landlord said it was a fricasseed rabbit.

We were about to give up the idea of a resting place in despair, when it was resolved as a dernier resort to make trial of a low-lived-looking sort of a wine-house, decorated with the sign of Gen. Washington, hung out, I suppose, as a lure for such unfortunate Americans as may chance to pass by, whose patriotism is of a sufficiently substantial nature to supply the deficiency of other food. Even this house, uninviting as it appeared, was filled with English officers, in a familiar predicament with ourselves. Such a miserable want is there in this vast city of any thing like a hotel. Mine host, whose tongue bespoke him a German, though he called himself an American, told us that it was out of his power to furnish us with beds, the only two he possessed being already bespoken. All the apartments in the house, except the billiard room, were also occupied. After a good deal of deliberation, he said that provided we would consent to sleep on the billiard-table he would endeavour to provide us a couple of mattresses. Finding that there would be no possibility of bettering ourselves we consented to beat to take up with his proposal.

It was with no little difficulty that he was enabled to fulfil his promise. He succeeded in procuring two mattresses, but of such an appearance, that, unless I had been exceedingly weary, I should infinitely have preferred sitting up all night to reposing on them. Mine host possessed every variety of hill and dale. In some parts its thickness was about an inch, and the materials with which it was stuffed were of so solid a nature, that it seemed to be filled with potatoes. Compared to the

Danish's touch of steel was a thrice driven bed of down. I passed

Such a miserable night. That as I am a Christian, faithful man, I would not spend another such night, though I were to buy a world of easy days.

My couch possessed an infinity of nooks and corners, where its inhabitants lay in ambush, and from whence they sallied out by thousands to attack whoever was rash enough to trespass on their territories. Never before was martyr so fleeced.

Yet this was but one of the miseries. The house was part of a convent of barefooted friars, and the chapel belonging to it was contiguous to our bed-chamber; the rooms over head being wholly occupied by the reverend brothers. Thus during my intervals of rest from the work of destruction and bloodshed in which I was occupied, my ears were most agreeably entertained by the sonorous music of our neighbors, who were chanting without ceasing a moment the whole night. I suppose they were singing anthems on their deliverance from the French. A certain convocation of politic dogs, of which the number here is incredible, likewise assembled before the house. These animals belong to nobody, but they prowl in herds about the streets at night, annoying every body. They were probably attracted by the sweet sounds that issued from the convent, and accordingly planted themselves under our windows, where they did all in their power to render the serenade more musical. The softness of the concert was moreover increased by a company of cats that were courting in an adjacent lobby, and saying tender things to each other in most vile Portuguese.

Through the assistance of an English gentleman, who is one of the factory here, we have succeeded to our satisfaction in procuring lodgings, & are already established in our new quarters. Our house, which consists of eleven stories, is one of the highest in Lisbon. It is built on the declivity of a hill, & looks on the south towards the Tagus. We are lodged in the upper story, and occupy a suit of six apartments, so that there is a view from the balconies and windows on each side the house and most beautiful indeed is the prospect. To be sure it is something of a labour to climb up so high, and would not be very pleasant in case of an earthquake.

Our hostess is an Irish lady, who has lived here many years.—One of her countrymen not long since became enamoured of her charms, and persuaded her nothing loth, to enter into the matrimonial state. No sooner, however, had the false hearted swain got possession of the only treasure he was in love with, than he made off without saying adieu to his bride, leaving her to pine in secret, in which melancholy condition she has since continued. Her figure is not very striking nor is her face remarkably prepossessing—though among Portuguese women she will pass for handsome. She is moreover somewhat delinquent in the vale of years, and has an unfortunate cast in one of her eyes, which induced me the first time I saw her to imagine, while she was speaking to me, that she was looking out of the window. The other, like Polonius's, purges continually thick amber and plum tree gum. Yet, to counterbalance any want of personal charms, she is a good house-wife, and withal very pious. We have that rare luxury here, clean rooms and good beds, to know the value of which, it is necessary to pass such a night as I did on the billiard-table.

My landlady, as I intimated, is a zealous catholic, and the walls of our apartment are decorated accordingly with a profusion of saints. At the head of my bed hangs a picture of *nossa senhora dos dolores*, (our lady of sorrows) representing the Virgin Mary holding the head of Christ in her lap, while six long swords are sticking through her body. The subject of another is the miraculous removal of the holy house from Jerusalem to Loreto. The Virgin Mary is seen flying through the air with a two-story house of red brick under her arm. His holiness the Pope is standing at the water-side with his hands elevated in the act of catching it, accompanied by an elderly gentleman in a pea-green coat and rye-powdering.

From morning till midnight, a posse of beggars lay regular siege to the doors, which open immediately into the street, and if the waiter of whom there is seldom more than one) chances to turn his back, you will find in a twinkling two or three tattered demurens at your elbow. Let

you be sitting in the most distant part of the room, they will come without ceremony up to the table. It is by no means a very pleasant accompaniment to breakfast to have these gentry shaking their rags in your face, independent of the rasque you run of receiving a colony of the live stock which they generally carry about them. Never did I behold objects so horrible as some of the beggars here. It is indeed a most melancholy and disgusting sight to see such an immense assemblage of miserable wretches, made monstrous by nature and their own vices, as infests the streets.

Of this multitude, many rove about from place to white place, others have their fixed and regular stations. Here they remain crying out continually in the most doleful cadence, wearying you to death as you pass, with everlasting supplications for the love of God, the most holy Virgin *Maria santissima dos Dolores*, and St. Antonio. They most faithfully promise, if you will bestow your charity, to mention your name to *Nossa Senhora* in their prayers. Some of them practise artifices to excite compassion. A friend of mine told me that one of them fell down before him, as he was walking along the other day, pretending to be expiring through hunger, by which means he obtained a considerable present. He afterwards saw the fellow in another part of the town rehearse the same theatrical feat, though not so successfully as before. Many of the beggars whom you meet are, according to the order of the day, decorated like the rest of their fellow-citizens, with that patriotic badge, the Portuguese cockade. They are also strict observers of the national costume. They are wrapped up in cloaks, have their hair queued, and wear a large *chapeau bras* of vast circumference. The politeness of these gentlemen to each other, when they meet, is also a remarkable trait in their character. They take off their hats with the most courtly ceremony, bow down to the ground, embrace, and reciprocally present their snuff-boxes; which last is considered by the Portuguese as the highest mark of civility which one human being can pay to another. No one is ever so rude as to refuse taking a pinch.

The number of female mendicants is equally great. The multitude of both sexes is inconceivable. Many of the women are exceedingly well clad. You will often see them with white muslin handkerchiefs on their heads, and the rest of their apparel comparatively neat. Those of this description do not so much annoy you. Their supplications are more effectual, and of course frequently more successful. This last sort of beggars, I am told, do not belong to the regular established fraternity. Their appearance is comparatively very respectable, and they are by no means so insufferably troublesome as the others. Many among them are reduced servants, persons who have been thrown out of employment by the emigration of the court, or the invasion of the French.—Their number is, however, lamentable. I was solicited the other evening by a whole family, a man, his wife, and five daughters, all of whom appeared to have been accustomed to better days.

There is another branch of begging here, in every respect as annoying as the first, and which is carried on with considerably more success; that is, for souls in purgatory. The Portuguese consider that whatever they bestow for this object is so much gained by themselves, as an account current is said to be kept by which they receive credit when their own souls are in purgatory, & for every penny which they give for the souls of others, a certain deduction will be made from the period of their own duration. Self-interest, of course, operates as a very powerful incentive to this species of charity; and this class of beggars is in a very flourishing condition. The employment is farmed out by different religious societies to certain individuals, who pay annually for their privilege a regular stipend, or sometimes a per centum on the profits of the year. These persons pass themselves in the neighbourhood of the church or convent in whose employ they are, and in their begging are quite as voracious as the less successful members of the profession. These religious beggars frequently gain a very comfortable subsistence. Their solicitations are made, *pele amor de Deus e pelo amor de suas almas*. (For the love of God and suffering souls.) This class of charity is considered much the most meritorious; and those persons, whose limited means do not allow them to give

much away, bestow all that they do give on the purchase of masses for the souls of such unfortunate wretches as have died without leaving stipends to save themselves from the hands. They think it is their duty having little to give, to take especial care that this little should be applied to the most useful purpose. Of how much less importance is it to save a fellow creature from the trifling inconvenience of starvation in this world, than to rescue his soul from ages of fire and brimstone! Such convents as do not employ agents to beg for them have boxes at the doors with most piteous inscriptions, imploring the charitable, for the love of all the saints in heaven, to drop a little money into them. In order more effectually to awaken compassion in the hard-hearted and unfeeling, diverse views, taken from the region of purgation, are painted on the boxes in the most fiery colours. These miserable wretches are seen in all the agonies which hell flames can communicate lifting up their imploring eyes in anguish & indignation to those of their relatives and friends who are so stingy and niggardly, that they will suffer their souls to remain in these abodes of torment, sooner than put a few farthings into the box. How any one can be so unfeeling as to grudge a little money to secure a tolerable reception for an acquaintance in the other world, or to allow a neighbour's soul to continue in torture, when these pictures salute his eyes, I cannot for my part possibly conceive. Every thing in this country is done for the love of God and for souls. The convents send out the fruits which their gardens produce to be sold, in order, as they say, to perform masses with the money, though the proceeds of their sales are generally appropriated in a much more substantial manner. The fruit, which is most usually grapes or figs, is hawked by little boys about the streets, vociferating with all their might, *was pelos almas! figos pelos almas!* grapes for the souls! figs for the souls! and entreating all good Christians to buy some of their cargo. They are by far the most successful traders in Lisbon, and very speedily dispose of their load, as a Portuguese will much more readily purchase of them than of the lay fruit-sellers. He thinks it is in a certain degree cheating the Devil, and it is also as it were, killing two birds with one stone, as he fills his belly and stands an additional chance of saving his soul. Cigars for the souls, made by nuns, are likewise cried through the town by little bandy-legged urchins, who run about with lighted oakum.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is short, yellowish complexioned, fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or recovers him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

**Benjamin Hornwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.**  
N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

Will be Sold,

On Friday the 3d March next, part of the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, deceased, at her late residence, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

**Charles Watson, Executor.**

**A Wood Cutter wanted.**

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

**T. H. Bowie.**

Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1814, and also for settling and adjusting the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of tobacco; at the respective warehouses in the said county.

By Order, **Wm. B. Green, Clerk.**

February 10. 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of N. Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to bring them in, legally proved, those who are indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and especially those who are indebted to the estate on letters, &c.

**Richard H. Barnard, Admin. D. R. N.**

Feb. 24.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of the deceased. The personal property of Thomas Stinchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—Cash, or on credit, on a bill of exchange, payable in six months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with good security, interest from the day of sale, for sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid.

**William Stinchcomb, Admin.**

**NOTICE.**

Came to the subscriber farm on the 1st of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one brindle, with no perceptible mark, and other a dark red, with each ear marked with a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property charges and take them away.

**Feb. 16. P. Hammond.**

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the late Nicholas Carroll, in the city of Annapolis, one cow and harness, one Jersey Waggon, one chariot. Terms made known the time of sale.

**N. C. Carroll, Admin. of N. Carroll.**

Feb. 16.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

**Jeremiah Brashers.**

January 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Look on the 9th inst. a new schooner, called 60 tons burthen, flushed deck, brass bottom, the cabin unfinished and Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the late and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by agent.

**Jeremiah Underwood, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.**

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Charles county.

A number of *undotto Boys and Girls* from 7 to 20 years of age. They will be sold for life, or a term of years, as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

**Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.**

Feb. 23, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Republic will insert this advertisement in their country paper until the day of sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the eighteenth March, all the personal property of Anne Smith, late of Anne Arundel county deceased.

At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture. Terms of sale, six months credit, with all sums due to be paid, bond given with interest from the day of sale, will be required for all sums over twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

**Johns Hopkins & Co. Auctioneers.**

Feb. 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY.

STEEL & LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at George S. Snow's, and at this Office.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Declared

Invalid on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. For sale at the Office.

Feb. 23, 1815.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30.

**Bonaparte.**—An anonymous work, entitled Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte, has been just published; its author professes to have had the opportunities of a close observation and intercourse of fifteen years, to enable him to form a conception of the French Usurper. His narrative is the usual levity of French story-telling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity of the facts; that, however, he declares a perfect reluctance to give, admits that he has in person given the details to the question, and seems to think that important state interests are connected with his eternal observation.

The first sentence of the work is, "The choice of specimens of the sufficiency that has, perhaps, never ever offered to the world."

"No man on earth has known Bonaparte better than I; no man on earth could know him better; I will except even himself, for I have frequently divined what he was going to do before he had even projected it!" The burst of pleasurable congratulation over, he proceeds to give his experiences. "Bonaparte, by temperament, always inclined to be more or less occupied."

"The moment he was left alone, soliloquy reverted to him as his natural habit. He frequently joined gesture to his thought, and it always was the same which he used in the same circumstances. My constant observation of those habits cleared up many a problem for me. I could have laid a wager not to have mistaken him, in a hundred. An applicant as made to him, he had cajoled him by promises, or in any way thought he had duped him; he was then unequal, rough, carried; he traversed the chamber with his head down and looking at his hands, which he frequently winking; the left eye, closed most totally; he was satisfied with himself, and the few broken phrases which he let out, made me master of the fact. Had he been listening to representations made according to his views or his passions, were always the wisest for the moment, his aspect was thoughtful, and he frequently uttered vulgar interjections of 'Vrai! Right wise! Nothing but fault with! But it was my ministerial remonstrance against his violent and gigantic projects that he fell with an actual epiphany of rage. His whole system, political and moral, was then disclosed. This was the state in which he remained longest.—It was then for a human being to look at his state was visibly that of a

I believe that when once his rage, he was utterly unable to restrain it, for he must have lost it, lost him the confidence of his best friends, and of two persons who had a strong reason to regret them actually, he was too despot to recede. He said to his uncle, speaking of them, 'I know they suffer with me, and I know for their employs and the nation, they would go to the world to avoid seeing me.' When Bonaparte gave himself those violent displays, the bravest gave an instance. He had a remarkable respect for Prince Metastasi, yet one of his transports with that Prince. Poniatowski his left flank exposed, then it on himself to make a movement to the rear, and then, Platoff took advantage of the movement, charged, and killed some hundreds of men, and the chests of several